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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-59
S. 1034

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Index and summary of S. 1034

- Feb. 4, 1957 Sen. Ellender introduced S. 1034 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Mar. 21, 1957 Senate committee ordered S. 1034 reported.
- Mar. 26, 1957 Senate committee reported S. 1034 without amendment. Senate Report No. 186. Print of bill and report.
- Mar. 28, 1957 Senate made S. 1034 unfinished business.
- Mar. 29, 1957 Senate began debate on S. 1034.
- Apr. 12, 1957 Passed over S. 1034 at the request of Sen. Talmadge.
- Apr. 15, 1957 Sen. Symington discussed S. 1034.
- Apr. 16, 1957 Senate passed S. 1034 with amendment. Senate treated S. 1034 as public bill.
- Apr. 17, 1957 S. 1034 referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as referred.
- June 4, 1957 House committee ordered S. 1034 reported.
- June 11, 1957 House committee reported S. 1034 without amendment. House Report No. 550. Print of bill and report.
- June 18, 1957 House passed S. 1034 without amendment. House treated S. 1034 as private bill.
- June 27, 1957 Approved: Public Law 85-59

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-59

RESEARCH; PROPERTY. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the curators of the University of Missouri, the USDA Midwest Claypan Experiment Station at McCredie, Mo., on condition that the property be used for the purposes of the College of Agriculture.

CHAPTER II

THE first of the two main objects of the present work is to show that the theory of the origin of the universe is not a mere speculation, but a science. The second object is to show that the theory of the origin of the universe is not a mere speculation, but a science.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey
to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes,
certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri,
5 without cost, the real property, together with the buildings
6 and improvements thereon, constituting the United States
7 Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment
8 Station located at McCredie in the County of Callaway,
9 State of Missouri, which property is more particularly de-
10 scribed as follows:

1 The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10,
2 and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the
3 southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center
4 of the Fulton and Mexico road;

5 Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the
6 northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie
7 and Williamsburg road;

8 Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of
9 the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11,
10 being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest
11 quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

12 Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the north-
13 west quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter sec-
14 tion lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and
15 west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

16 Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west
17 half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the
18 northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie
19 and Williamsburg road;

20 All of the above described property lying and being in
21 township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State
22 and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such
23 property shall be conveyed upon the condition that it shall
24 be used by the curators of the University of Missouri
25 for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the

1 event that the curators of the University of Missouri
2 shall cease to use such property for such purposes, all right,
3 title, and interest in and to the said property shall automati-
4 cally revert to the United States.

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

By Mr. ELLENDER

FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 22, 1957
For actions of March 21, 1957
85th-1st, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee ordered reported compulsory poultry inspection bill. Sen. Schoepel inserted Butz' testimony on operation of Public Law 480. House committee reported bill to continue Federal administration of ACP. House committee reported on Administration plan to improve congressional control of budget. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported marketing facilities loan bill. (Cont'd page 7).

HOUSE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1045, to continue Federal administration of the ACP (H. Rept. 214). p. 3705
2. BUDGETING. The Appropriations Committee reported on the administration plan to improve congressional control of the budget (H. Rept. 216). p. 3705
At the end of this Digest is a summary of the report.
3. MARKETING FACILITIES. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. p. D228
4. INSECT CONTROL. The Research and Extension Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment to the full committee H.R. 3476, to facilitate the regulation, control, and eradication of plant pests. p. D228
5. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. for military purposes shall not become effective until approved by Act of Congress (H. Rept 215). p. 3705

6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6287, the Departments of Labor and HEW appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 217). p. 3705
7. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Dixon expressed satisfaction with the general agreement of witnesses before the Agriculture Committee that compulsory poultry inspection should be administered by this Department, expressed hope for early enactment of this legislation. pp. 3703-04
8. CORN. Rep. Coad requested support of petition to the Secretary to support corn in the commercial corn area at \$1.60 per bushel. p. 3675
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lane criticized the lowering of tariff rates on products entering this country in competition with our products. p. 3675
Rep. Bailey criticized the proposed reductions in certain tariff rates to "compensate the United Kingdom and Belgium for the tariff-increase on linen toweling". pp. 3696-97
The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported H.R. 4136, to extend the period within which the Export-Import Bank may make loans. p. D228
10. REPORTS. This office has received the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury (H. Doc. 3).
11. RECLAMATION. Agreed to a resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 2146, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act so as to retain congressional oversight of the small projects program. p. 3679
12. PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT. Rep. Hays commended Secretary of Defense Wilson's announced elimination of unnecessary reports and the reduction in volume of paperwork, and urged further reductions in Government paperwork. p. 3695
13. ELECTRIFICATION. The Government Operations Committee submitted a report pertaining to private electric utilities organized efforts to influence the Secretary of the Interior (H. Rept. 213). p. 3705
14. WHEAT. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution protesting the proposed revision of official standards for wheat promulgated under the U. S. Grain Standards Act. p. 3706
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 25. p. 3705

SENATE

16. POULTRY INSPECTION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported a clean bill (in lieu of S. 313, 645, and 1128) to provide compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products. p. D226
17. PROPERTY; RESEARCH. Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment, S. 1034, to convey certain research property to the Univ. of Mo. p. D226
18. INSECT CONTROL. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1442, to aid in the control of plant pests. p. D226
19. FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 44, to authorize this Department to exchange certain lands in the Apache National Forest, N. Mex. p. D226

14. PROPERTY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1034, authorizing this Department to give the Midwest claypan research station to the U. of Mo. (S. Rept. 186). p. 3842
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the Senate would debate S. 497, the public works bill, on Wed., Mar. 27, and in response to a question by Sen. Thye stated that any corn acreage bill would be given consideration by the policy committees as to a date for consideration. Sen. Thye announced that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee would likely present a bill on increased corn acreage allotments in a few days, a bill which "has a few earmarks of the House bill, but....is essentially new timber." p. 3857
16. INFLATION. Sen. Humphrey discussed the cost of living and government salaries, and pointed to the Government's high interest rate policy as failing to control the increase in the cost of living while adding to the costs of home, school, and farm loans. He inserted letters and articles to show the effects of inflation, and pointed to the farmer who was caught between lower prices and higher costs. He stated that a reevaluation of the fiscal policy would save more money than any budget cut. pp. 3859-68

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Case, S. Dak., inserted an article which he prepared pointing out some of the problems facing the Nation and the individual in regard to water. p. A2425
18. BUDGET. Sen. Johnson inserted a New York Times editorial favoring legislation which would put congressional appropriations on an annual accrued expenditure basis. pp. A2425-6
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an editorial "which sums up the attitude of the American people toward this matter of reckless spending on the part of our Government." pp. A2458-9
Rep. Feighan inserted his recent radio address expressing concern over the President's budget. pp. A2464-5
19. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capehart inserted an editorial, "American Agriculture Called Solvent, Sound," discussing information given to persons attending a rally sponsored by the Indiana Bankers' Ass'n and Purdue's School of Agriculture. p. A2433
Rep. Coad stated that in the recent debate on farm legislation there were certain statements made from the floor which would tend to slant public opinion against the farm program, and that this was done by pointing to the budget of this Department as being nearly one-half of the total income of the American farmers. Rep. Coad also inserted an article, "How Big Are Farm Subsidies?" p. A2444
20. PERSONNEL. Rep. Shelley urged enactment of pay raise legislation for Federal employees and stated "I wish to point up the failure of the present administration to take one of the basic steps necessary to increase the efficiency of the operation of the Federal Government and to contribute to real economy". pp. A2437-8
Rep. Beamer defended the rights of certain State and Federal employees to express an opinion as to their preference for Presidential candidates and inserted a letter on this subject. pp. A2459-60
21. STATEHOOD. Del. Bartlett inserted an editorial, "Still Knocking," contrasting the political convention platform promises with the performance, and urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. A2446

22. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Coad inserted an article on the battles in Iowa between the big and little dairies, which asserted that unfair trade practices were leading to monopolization of the industry. pp. A2446-7
23. CORN. Rep. . inserted an editorial asserting "the corn-livestock sector of agriculture is bearing the lion's share of the cost of adjustment to advancing farm technology," pointing to the possibility of higher output, and concluding that it was too late to do anything, but that increased soil bank payments might help. pp. A2453-4
24. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. McDonough inserted an article, "Atomic Energy and Freedom of Enterprise," on the development of atomic power for peacetime uses and the future cooperation between government and industry to assure full use of the potential of atomic energy. pp. A2454-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

25. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 6359, by Rep. Adair, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe a rate of interest on guaranteed, insured, and direct loans of not more than 5 percent per annum; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.
- H.R. 6360, by Rep. Ayres, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe a rate of interest on guaranteed, insured, and direct loans of not more than 5 percent per annum; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.
26. IMPORTS. H.R. 6362, by Rep. Denton, and H.R. 6372, by Rep. Rivers, to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing quantitative restrictions on the importation of hardwood plywood; to Ways and Means Committee.
27. PERSONNEL. H.R. 6377, by Rep. McMillan, to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to provide that under certain conditions officers of the executive branch of the Federal Government appointed by the President shall be exempt from such act; to District of Columbia Committee.
- H.R. 6383, by Rep. Hardy, to relieve certain officers and employees of liability for repayment of certain salary overpayments under certain salary conversion provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955; to Judiciary Committee.
28. RECLAMATION. H.R. 6366, by Rep. Holmes, to provide for the apportionment by the Secretary of the Interior of certain costs of the Yakima Federal reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
- H. J. Res. 287, by Rep. Thomson, Wyo., permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Heart Mountain division, Shoshone Federal reclamation project, Wyoming; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
29. INFORMATION; EXHIBITS. S. 1716, by Sen. Smith, N. J., and H.R. 6374, by Rep. Wainwright, to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts; to Education and Labor Committee. Remarks of Sen. Smith. pp. 3843-5
30. MARKETING. H.R. 6370, by Rep. Porter, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to include cranberries for canning or freezing; to Agriculture Committee.

MIDWEST CLAYPAN EXPERIMENT STATION,
McCREDIE, MO.

MARCH 26, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1034]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill provides for transfer of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, conditioned upon use for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. The station is now being operated and maintained by the university under an agreement which relieved the Department of Agriculture of considerable costs.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 24, 1957.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, at McCredie, Mo. In addition to the land, the conveyance would include buildings and improvements at the station. The transfer would be made on the condition that the property be used for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In

the event that the property ceased to be used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in the said property would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

The land on which the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station is located was acquired by the Soil Conservation Service of this Department in 1937 by purchase from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. The purchase price was \$13,107.48. The property acquired at purchase consisted of 300 acres of land including buildings estimated to be valued at \$3,975. This station was transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's Memorandum No. 1318, dated October 14, 1952.

Under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding entered into on September 20, 1954, by this Department and the curators of the University of Missouri, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is being carried on. This agreement also transferred the title and possession of the personal property and operating equipment to be used and disposed of in carrying out the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement the university assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station.

The aforementioned memorandum was to serve as a document of cooperation pending consideration that the facilities would be transferred to the university through normal legislative channels.

When the University of Missouri assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station, the Department was relieved of considerable costs. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has materially increased its financial support for the operation of the station. The increased contribution by the State makes it possible for the Department to cooperate in other research programs of high priority.

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dry-land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Conveyance of this property would result in no additional cost to the Government.

We have discussed this proposal with Missouri State authorities and it is satisfactory to them.

A copy of the proposed legislation and a similar letter have also been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

Calendar No. 181

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

[Report No. 186]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 26, 1957

Reported by Mr. SYMINGTON, without amendment

A BILL

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1 The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10,
2 and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the
3 southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center
4 of the Fulton and Mexico road;

5 Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the
6 northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie
7 and Williamsburg road;

8 Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of
9 the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11,
10 being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest
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12 Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the north-
13 west quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter sec-
14 tion lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and
15 west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

16 Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west
17 half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the
18 northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie
19 and Williamsburg road;

20 All of the above described property lying and being in
21 township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State
22 and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such
23 property shall be conveyed upon the condition that it shall
24 be used by the curators of the University of Missouri
25 for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the

1 event that the curators of the University of Missouri
2 shall cease to use such property for such purposes, all right,
3 title, and interest in and to the said property shall automati-
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8TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1034

[Report No. 186]

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

By Mr. ELLENDER

FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 26, 1957

Reported without amendment

MAR. 28, 1957

Public Law 480; S. 1442, for control of new plant pests; S. 44, to authorize the exchange of lands in the Apache National Forest; S. J. Res. 39, to authorize projects for irrigation in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex.; and S. 42, to provide for construction of the San Angelo Federal Reclamation project. pp. 4064, 4134-5

14. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Wiley pointed to the 'unhappy choice' of Senators desiring to aid small business when the corporation-income tax bill was presented, and inserted a news story indicating that the administration intends to send tax relief proposals for aiding small business to Congress this year. p. 4068
15. CORRESPONDENCE. Sen. Williams inserted the reply from the Interstate Commerce Commission to his protest at their requirement of 66 copies of all statements. He restated his conclusion: "It is utterly ridiculous for this agency or any other Government agency to require 66 copies of every farmer's or small-business man's recommendation before it can be considered." pp. 4069-70
16. PROPERTY. Considered S. 1034, to authorize this Department to convey the Midwest Claypan Research station to the U. of Mo., which became its unfinished business. p. 4134

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. WILDLIFE. Rep. McGovern inserted an editorial calling attention to the problems of wildlife conservation and management. p. A2510
18. FARM INCOME. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a letter from a farm family in his district on "overtaxation" describing how their total taxes constitute two-thirds of their living expenses. pp. A2511-2
19. BUDGET. Rep. Sheehan commended and inserted, as "a must reading for everyone interested in economy and efficiency in Government," an editorial, "Memo to Congress: If You Really Want To Cut The Budget." pp. A2523-5
20. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Douglas inserted an editorial urging Congress to work now on a long-range farm program if farmers are to share fairly in the national income, and an outline of the revised Soil-Bank Ass'n farm program. pp. A2525-7
21. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Griffin objecting to the proposed legislation which would permit diversion of water from the Great Lakes and stating that it would work directly contrary to, and at cross-purposes with, the seaway project. pp. A2536-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. PERSONNEL. S. 1740, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., to authorize the payment from the employees' life insurance fund of expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in assuming and maintaining the assets and liabilities of certain beneficial associations; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4056-8
- H.R. 6475, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide that certain compensation payable to certain officers and employees reinstated or restored to duty by administrative or court action shall be paid out of current appropriations for the department or agency concerned; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H.R. 6476, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to establish penalties for failing to comply with certain recommendations of the Civil Service Commission and for defeating, deceiving, or obstructing any person with respect to any preference granted him by the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

23. TRANSPORTATION. H.R. 6457, by Rep. King, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the gradual elimination of the taxes on the transportation of property; to Ways and Means Committee.
H.R. 6464, by Rep. Metcalf, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce and eventually repeal the taxes on the transportation of property; to Ways and Means Committee.
24. FOOD INSPECTION. H.R. 6456, by Rep. Dollinger, to amend section 304 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to the disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
25. BUDGET. H.R. 6466, by Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., to provide that the President shall include in the budget submitted to the Congress under section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, an item for not less than \$2 billion to be applied toward reduction of the national debt; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4174-5
26. CIVIL DEFENSE. H.R. 6467, by Rep. Roosevelt, to reorganize the civil-defense functions of the Federal Government, to establish a Federal Department of Civil Defense; to Government Operations Committee.
27. PROPERTY. H.R. 6469, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to provide for payments in lieu of taxes to State tax authorities with respect to certain real property subject at the time of its acquisition by the United States to real property tax committed to the discharge of bonded indebtedness for any public improvement; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
28. CCC. H. Res. 218, by Rep. Coad, to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate and study the manner in which the Commodity Credit Corporation exercises its authority to sell certain farm commodities; to Rules Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4168-9
29. ALCOHOL. S. 1741, by Sen. Douglas, to provide for an experimental program for making alcohol butadiene; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4058-60
30. DAIRY; COOPERATIVES. S. 1743, by Sen. Aiken, to authorize cooperative associations of producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 4060-1
31. FORESTS. S. 1748, by Sen. Dworshak, to add certain lands located in Idaho and Wyoming to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
32. WATER POLLUTION. S. 1751, by Sen. Kefauver, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. p. 4062

shadowing a broad expansion of ocean shipping along the Oregon coast. I am proud to have been privileged to participate, with my distinguished senior colleague [Mr. MORSE] in working for the approval of Yaquina Bay and harbor project. It will open new horizons for the development of Oregon.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, at the appropriate place, prior to the last vote, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], in opposition to the final passage of the bill. The Senator from New Jersey is necessarily absent.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The bill, S. 497, which we have under consideration, would authorize an additional \$1,500,000,000 for navigation, flood control and beach erosion projects throughout this country. At a time when we are attempting to grapple with the ponderous task of controlling expenditures of the Federal Government within reasonable limits, I feel that every additional authorization for expenditure should receive the closest scrutiny.

However, it is extremely difficult for a Senator who is not a member of the Committee on Public Works to evaluate the over 100 different projects which are contained in this omnibus bill. For that reason I voted to recommit the bill to the Public Works Committee so that the members of that committee, who are most conversant and knowledgeable with the details of the various projects, could perform what I consider to be the necessary task of reducing the total authorization contained in the bill. I felt that they were best qualified to determine those projects which can reasonably be postponed in the light of our budgetary situation. Unfortunately, the motion to recommit failed.

As a result, I find myself forced to vote against this bill. I feel that only the most vitally necessary and crucial projects should be authorized. There are already authorizations available in the sum of some eight or nine billion dollars for which no appropriation has been made. There have been some 2,300 navigation projects authorized at an estimated cost of \$4.3 billion, of which only \$2.1 billion has been appropriated, leaving \$2.2 billion yet to be appropriated to complete these authorized projects.

There have been some 760 projects authorized for flood control with a total estimated cost of \$6.3 billion, of which only \$2.6 billion has been appropriated, leaving \$3.7 billion yet to be appropriated to complete these authorized projects.

If you include multipurpose projects which serve navigation purposes, there is a total of \$3.3 billion yet to be appropriated to complete already authorized navigation projects, instead of \$2.2 billion. Similarly including multipurpose projects which serve flood control purposes, there is a total of \$5.5 billion yet to be appropriated to complete already authorized flood control projects, instead of \$3.7 billion.

In the light of these facts, and the fact that the Senate has refused to recommit the bill to enable the committee to reduce the total of authorized projects, I cannot feel that we are endangering the progress of navigation and flood control work by voting against this bill. If there are specific, individual projects for which the defeat of this bill will mean immediate, critical and unavoidable damage, I believe such critical projects should be presented to the Senate

on their individual merits and should be separately considered.

For these and other reasons, I oppose the omnibus bill and will vote against it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is absent because of illness.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

I announce also that on this vote the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

I announce further than on this vote the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea," and the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay."

I announce further than if present and voting, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senators from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and Mr. BEALL, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senators from New

York [Mr. IVES] and Mr. JAVITS, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PERTELL], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senators from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and Mr. MARTIN are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "nay," and the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

Also, on this vote, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "nay," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—42

Aiken	Green	McClellan
Anderson	Hayden	McNamara
Bush	Holland	Monroney
Carroll	Humphrey	Mundt
Case, S. Dak.	Jackson	Neuberger
Chavez	Jenner	Pastore
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Potter
Clark	Kerr	Revercomb
Dworshak	Kuchel	Scott
Eastland	Long	Sparkman
Ellender	Magnuson	Stennis
Ervin	Malone	Thye
Fulbright	Mansfield	Wiley
Gore	Martin, Pa.	Young

NAYS—22

Bricker	Douglas	Saltonstall
Bridges	Flanders	Schoeppel
Byrd	Frear	Smith, Maine
Case, N. J.	Hruska	Thurmond
Cooper	Knowland	Watkins
Cotton	Lausche	Williams
Curtis	Morton	
Dirksen	Payne	

NOT VOTING—32

Allott	Hickenlooper	Murray
Barrett	Hill	Neely
Beall	Ives	O'Mahoney
Bennett	Javits	Purtell
Bible	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Blakley	Kefauver	Russell
Butler	Kennedy	Smathers
Capehart	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Martin, Iowa	Symington
Goldwater	McCarthy	Talmadge
Hennings	Morse	

So the bill (S. 497) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 497 was passed.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of order No. 181, S. 1034.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

THE CABARET AND OTHER WARTIME EXCISE TAXES

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, during my service in the United States Senate, I have repeatedly introduced measures designed to repeal the wartime emergency taxes. The most recent of these measures, S. 29, introduced January 7 of this year, is like its predecessors, designed to preserve the good faith of Congress by correcting a number of wrongs as exemplified by many hidden excise taxes which contribute little if anything to net Treasury revenues while denying employment and legitimate business expansion.

Mr. President, during wartime emergencies generally the war and excise taxes are invoked to pay the cost of war and no one particularly objects, because everyone knows the money has to be secured to pay the freight. The people are willing to stand the taxes during that period of time.

However, I address myself at this time to one of the most glaring of these tax inequalities, namely the excise on live entertainment, particularly music, which is assessed under the misnomer of the cabaret tax. This completely uneconomic tax—I term it uneconomic because in its present surreptitious form—it is unquestionably costing the Treasury more than any legitimate tax should cost—continues at its wholly unrealistic rate of 20 percent. It was established, like other taxes which I seek to repeal, as a wartime emergency tax and continues as the only one on which the Congress has not exercised even a tempting act of good faith by reducing it to the level of other obnoxious excise taxes.

Whether or not these exceptions are justified is of no consequence because we are not keeping faith with the American taxpayer when we sell them a temporary tax on an emergency basis and then extend and amend it until the temporary measure becomes a permanent policy.

Mr. President, I need go no farther than the so-called reciprocal trade agreements act of 1934, which was passed under the guise of an emergency measure supposedly to rescue this country from the economic depression. In reality it was, and still is, a sinister plan to divide the markets of this country with the rest of the world and to bring about the destruction of the American standard of living by reducing the financial status of the American public to that of a common world level. Every time that act has come up for extension an emergency has been created or magnified in order to gain such an extension.

Now the cabaret tax is particularly oppressive in my State of Nevada where tourism bulks very large in overall State income.

The entertainment industry, the hotel industry and particularly the musicians, who depend for their livelihood on the well-being of the entertainment industry, have made a wholly convincing case before the excise tax subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee for relief from this particularly oppressive tax.

Indeed, these sorely oppressed industries and employee groups made an equally convincing case to the pertinent committees and to the membership of both houses of the preceding 84th Congress. But they still wait for relief and, so far, without any plain indication that it will come without additional delay. This despite the fact, I am reliably informed, that far more than a majority of the Members of the 84th Congress and the present Congress have pledged some form of substantial relief.

I repeat, Mr. President, that these archaic tax policies should be corrected at this session of Congress and at the earliest possible moment. Action is demanded on two grounds:

First. They were enacted under the valid promise that these so-called emergency levies would not be permitted to survive the war emergency and, therefore, the good faith of the Congress is pledged to their correction.

Second. They are, for the most part, and particularly with respect to the cabaret tax, nuisance taxes of questionable revenue potential the repeal of which would generate other and greater legitimate revenues through resultant increased business and income taxes.

It is extremely unfortunate that American tax dollars are being generously spent to rebuild the opera houses of our "star boarders" abroad and to rehabilitate the Government-supported symphonies of the Old World while American musicians are faced with unemployment hastened through inequitable taxation.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to have this announcement brought to the attention of the digest clerk and the majority and minority aides, so that all Senators may be informed. I expect tomorrow to ask the Senate to consider some of the following bills:

Order No. 11, Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, concurrent resolution to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President.

Order No. 69, Senate Resolution 24, resolution to amend rule XIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Order No. 130, H. R. 4815, to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes.

Order No. 160, S. 1585, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

Order No. 179, S. 78, to provide for the maintenance and operation of the bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland.

Order No. 180, S. 685, to extend the life of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission.

Order No. 181, S. 1034, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

Order No. 182, S. 812, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to price support for extra long staple cotton.

Order No. 183, S. 1314, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

Order No. 184, S. 1442, to facilitate the regulation, control, and eradication of plant pests.

Order No. 185, S. 44, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the State of New Mexico.

Order No. 187, S. 1549, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

Order No. 188, Senate Joint Resolution 39, to authorize the construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for a more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex., and Tex.

Mar. 29, 1957

13. CORN. Sen. Humphrey criticized this Department for delay in reporting on the corn bill, and asserted "They made their mess in a political year. Now they are trying to place the blame on someone else in a non-political year," on the corn program adopted last year. pp. 4293-4
14. COLUMBIA RIVER. Received a Wash. Senate resolution urging improvements to the Columbia River channel. p. 4232
15. WATER RIGHTS. Received a Utah Legislature resolution favoring the bill to provide for the future acquisition of water rights in line with State laws. p. 4233
16. CONSERVATION. Received a Utah Legislature resolution urging conservation of land and water resources on a comprehensive basis by a reduced number of Federal agencies to coordinate such programs. p. 4233
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Anderson inserted a N. Mex. Legislature resolution urging construction of a flood control dam on the Gila River, N. Mex. pp. 4234-5
 Sen. Carlson inserted a Kansas Senate resolution requesting prompt consideration of the Optima dam and reservoir for flood control, in Okla. p. 4235
18. POSTAL RATES. Sen. Dirksen urged the loss of \$1.5 million daily as a prime reason for an increase in postal revenues, and urged prompt action on postal rate increases. Sen. Johnston stated "that money is paid out of another pocket. When it is put on the basis of an increasing expense, the money is merely paid by the people in a different manner." p. 4239
19. ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Sen. Mansfield discussed the problems of the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs, and inserted an article, "Toughest Job in the State Department." Sens. Knowland and Dirksen also spoke in appreciation of his work. pp. 4239-40
20. RESEARCH; PERSONNEL. Sen. Wiley spoke on the necessity for raising the pay of scientists and engineers in the Government, and inserted a column by Jerry Kluttz on the proposed plan to permit the Civil Service Commission to set salaries for scientists and engineers at a level competitive with private firms. p. 4241
21. PROPERTY. Discussed S. 1034, to authorize this Department to convey the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the U. of Mo.. Sen. Morse criticized the bill as "another dangerous example of government by special favor," and urged that the property be sold instead of given away. He stated the Department's report on the agreement with the U. of Mo. was "false." Sen. Ellender inserted Under Secretary Morse's report of Jan. 24 (pp. 4241-4). Sen. Morse contended that such conveyance should be on the basis of the payment of 50% of the fair market value, and asked Sen. Humphrey if he could "find out why we have not had a true report on this bill." Sen. Humphrey agreed, and remarked "if we are getting from the Department information which is not accurate-- which, I may say, has happened before and could in this instance happen--then it ought very well to be called to the Senate's attention, and the Department should be reprimanded and be reminded that we do not want such a thing to happen in the future." (p. 4256). pp. 4241, ~~4254~~, 4256
22. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 39, authorizing a project to increase the supply of water for irrigation in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex.. pp. 4244-6

Passed as reported S. 42, to construct the San Angelo Federal Reclamation project, as amended. Sen. Williams questioned the need to increase agricultural production, to increase the surplus. Sens. Morse and Anderson pointed to the growing demand for water as the most important concern, especially in drought areas. pp. 4246-9

. Received a Utah Legislature resolution urging further study of the Colorado River storage project. p. 4234

23. AUDITORIUM. Passed as reported H.R. 4813, to extend the life of the D. C. Auditorium Commission under the title of Commission for a National Cultural Center. pp. 4250-1
24. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Morse discussed the problem of hungry children in the District of Columbia and urged that relief be made available for them. pp. 4257-9
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the Senate would consider S. 1423, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, and S. 1535, to establish a Joint Committee on the Budget, on Mon., Apr. 1, after action on S. 1314, to extend Public Law 480, the Senate's unfinished business. pp. 4241, 4262-3
26. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 1. p. 4295

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. FEDERAL AID. Sen. Thurmond inserted an editorial objecting to Federal grants-in-aid to States and local governments. p. A2547
28. WATER RESEARCH. Sen. Johnson inserted an editorial describing notable progress in research into ways and means of conserving our water supplies which has been accomplished by the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., p. A2549
29. INFORMATION. Rep. Knutson inserted an outline of Minn.'s plan for the development of rural library services under the Library Services Act. pp. A2552-3
30. BUDGET. Rep. MacDonald inserted an editorial setting forth some of the problems which would arise in the reduction of the budget. pp. A2553-4
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an article, "How To Cut Spending." pp. A2566-7
31. WHEAT QUOTAS. Rep. Mumma urged early passage of "much-needed" legislation which would exempt poultry and livestock raisers from wheat allotment penalties where the grain is fed to stock on their own farms. pp. A2554-5
32. STOCKPILING. Sen. Williams inserted an editorial, "Wasting Assets--Stockpiling Is Making The United States Weaker, Not Stronger," which states that "the evidence indicates, the strategic value of stockpiling is largely illusory." p. A2557
33. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Rep. Gubser inserted two articles favoring the proposed Trinity River partnership proposal. p. A2574

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. FORESTS; FORESTRY. H.R. 6512, by Rep. Pfost, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit the exportation of national-forest timber; to Agriculture Committee.

the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. At that meeting there has been presented a paper prepared by the educational testing service of Princeton, which states that the testing service, "in a study of classrooms in 5 States, found that only 10 out of the 60 teachers reached were competent in the field, that the mathematics curriculum was dull, outmoded, and inadequate, and that both students and teachers often disliked what they were doing."

There was published in this morning's Philadelphia Inquirer an editorial entitled "Crisis in Mathematics," which points out that such conditions are truly alarming, and calls for some urgent soul searching on the part of educators.

The distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and I have introduced two bills which would remedy this deplorable situation by appropriating Federal funds to States both in support of scholarships for students who would go to institutions of higher learning for the purpose of becoming scientists and engineers, and thus assisting in the competition in that field with Soviet Russia, and also by making available to the States, unrestricted by Federal controls, money which would enable the States to obtain the trained mathematics teachers who are so urgently needed in this field.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CRISIS IN MATHEMATICS

Arrival in Philadelphia of hundreds of mathematics teachers for the 35th annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics has particular significance this year for two reasons.

First, from the local viewpoint, because Philadelphia is one of the few cities in which an effort has been made in recent years to bring the teaching of mathematics up to date. Second, from the national viewpoint, because there has been a sudden awakening in the last year to a serious countrywide lag in the teaching of mathematics which could quickly undermine the national security.

Mathematics is a subject basic to competence in science if there ever was one. Yet the educational testing service of Princeton, in a study of classrooms in 5 States, found that only 10 out of the 60 teachers reached were competent in the field, that the mathematics curriculum was dull, outmoded, and inadequate and that both students and teachers often disliked what they were doing. Such conditions are truly alarming and call for some urgent soul searching on the part of educators.

The teachers in session here are the ones especially who must take the initiative in meeting the problem. Philadelphia's schools can offer some help, but while they are ahead we cannot pretend that they have all the answers. The reorganization and revitalization of mathematics study is a task for the teachers of the whole Nation backed by school officials, parents, and good citizens everywhere.

KEEPING GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS ON THE JOB—AFFORDING ADEQUATE AID

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in this morning's Washington Post, in the column, the Federal Diary, by Jerry Kluttz, there is a brief but most significant

writeup of an important development affecting not only the civil service but our Nation as a whole.

The article refers to the fact that apparently the logjam is breaking up so that the Federal Government will be in a stronger position to attract and retain scientists and engineers.

Mr. Kluttz reports that the green light may soon be flashed for the submittal to the Congress of legislation to permit civil-service salaries to scientists and engineers to approximate more closely the salaries paid to these hard-to-hire people by private industry.

In my judgment, Mr. President, such legislation should be cleared for congressional action at the earliest feasible date.

As I have frequently pointed out, the very survival of this Nation may well depend upon the technical brains available to us in the laboratories, the workshops—yes, the offices of United Government agencies, notably in the Armed Forces and the Atomic Energy Commission.

We dare not be pennywise and pound-foolish.

Obviously, we cannot hope to have Uncle Sam pay salaries at all levels as high as what private industry can afford. Fortunately, a very considerable number of dedicated scientists and engineers are more than willing to work for the Federal Government, in view of the public service they can render, and the natural prestige to which a devoted civil servant is entitled. But at least we ought to give to these scientists and engineers something more closely resembling what they might earn on the outside.

While scientists and engineers represent one of our foremost assets, I do not make these comments without due consideration to other top-level civil servants of whom we should also remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

I ask unanimous consent that this brief article be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FEDERAL DIARY

(By Jerry Kluttz)

UNITED STATES APPROVAL IN SIGHT FOR SCIENTIST PAY RAISE

A plan to permit Federal agencies to pay competitive salaries to scientists and engineers is slated to get the approval of the administration's top personnel policymakers. A final meeting on it will be held in a few days.

If all goes as expected, the proposal will be considered soon by the President and his Cabinet. If that hurdle is cleared, it will be recommended to Congress.

No specific new salaries or grades are recommended in the plan. Briefly, the proposal would have Congress amend the Classification Act to give the Civil Service Commission the authority to set salaries for the scientists and engineers to meet competitive conditions. It would be an extension of CSC's present authority to fix the starting salaries of hard-to-hire people at any step within the grade.

The new plan would permit CSC, for example, to set the starting salary at the top step in a grade and to superimpose step increases on top of it. The present maximum

rates of the grades would be waived for the short-category employees. The starting salary for some scientists is \$5,335, the maximum salary of grade 7. As a result, all similar scientists are paid the same frozen and dead-end rate.

Officials have testified that the salaries the Government can offer to college graduate scientists and engineers are from \$1,000 to \$2,000 below the going rates in private industry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, last evening I made an announcement with respect to certain bills, at least some of which we expected to consider today. I do not think any of them are very controversial. I do not know of any which will require a yea-and-nay vote, but I desire to have Senators on notice with respect to the list of bills, which will be found on page 4134 of yesterday's RECORD.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] has suggested that Calendar No. 160, S. 1585, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States, not be called today, but next week.

I should like to give notice to the minority leader and to all Senators interested in Calendar No. 160, S. 1585, that that measure will not be called for consideration today.

The same situation applies with reference to Calendar No. 69, Senate Resolution 24, to amend rule 14 of the Standing Rules of the Senate. I expect to have further discussion concerning the scheduling of that resolution, and I shall inform the Senate as soon as we are able to reach any conclusions thereon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to

convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and is open to amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the pending bill provides for the transfer of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, conditioned upon use for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. The station is now being operated and maintained by the university under an agreement which relieved the Department of Agriculture of considerable costs.

This property was purchased in 1937 for \$13,107.48. No recent appraisal has been made, so that the current value is not known. Since the property will continue to be used for its present purpose, saving the Government possible future maintenance and operating costs, the Department of Agriculture and the committee felt that the cost of an appraisal might well be saved. Passage of the bill would result in no additional cost to the Government, and might avoid some expense in the future. At present the costs of operation and maintenance are being borne by the university, but if the property should remain in Government ownership, these costs might again be borne by the Government.

Mr. President, there is also a provision in the bill under which if the property is not used for the purposes intended, it shall revert to the Government.

I ask for the passage of the bill, which was recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to discuss this bill, because it gives me no little concern. I do not see how Senators can escape the conclusion that in the last analysis this is a Federal aid bill for the benefit of the University of Missouri. I am in favor of Federal aid bills for education, but I desire to have them uniform and not discriminatory. In my judgment, this bill discriminates in favor of one university, and is a special grant to the University of Missouri. It provides for the donation of Federal money to the University of Missouri.

There is no Federal benefit shown either in the report of the Department of Agriculture or the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I invite the attention of Senators to the language of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] in explanation of the bill, as follows:

This property was purchased in 1937 for \$13,107.48. No recent appraisal has been made so that the current value is not known. Since the property will continue to be used for its present purpose, saving the Government possible future maintenance and operating costs, the Department of Agriculture and the committee felt that the cost of an appraisal might well be saved. Passage of the bill would result in no additional cost to the Government and might avoid some expense in the future. At present the costs of operation and maintenance are being borne by the university, but if the property should remain in Government ownership, these costs might again be borne by the Government.

There are a couple of questions of policy as to which the Senate should have answers. If I am correct in the assumption that the Federal Government has decided there is no real need for continuing the type of experiment which has been conducted at the station, then the Government should sell the station. Why give it away? The station belongs to all the taxpayers of the United States, and the taxpayers of Missouri have only a partial interest in it.

I wish to say most respectfully that, in my opinion, the transfer of this property would be another dangerous example of government by special favor. If this experiment has sufficient Federal interest connected with it, the Federal Government should continue it, and we should not ask the taxpayers of Missouri to continue it. If this experiment is not an experiment of importance to the Nation as a whole, we should discontinue it and sell the property.

The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has used this language:

Passage of the bill would result in no additional cost to the Government and might avoid some expense in the future.

I am able to inform the Senate how to avoid the expense. Sell the property and put the returns from the sale into the Treasury. If anybody thinks this property is not worth something, put the property on the auction block and see what is offered for it.

I cannot escape consideration of such facts as that, Mr. President, if we are going to protect the interests of all the taxpayers then the Congress of the United States should not grant special favors to one State university or another on a purely discriminatory basis.

If a Federal interest is involved here—if there is a program in which the Federal Government has a stake—then I am perfectly willing to help work out a co-operative arrangement with the University of Missouri. But I see nothing in any of these reports to indicate such a situation. Not only that, Mr. President, but there is an unstated assumption that this particular kind of experiment the Federal Government has been conducting is to be continued. My understanding is that is not the fact at all. The report from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture does not so state. The report from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture simply specifies the requirement that this property should be used for agricultural research purposes—any such purposes. A chicken farm could be established, or experiments in cattle breeding, or other agricultural experiments, could be carried on. This recommendation does not require that the University of Missouri continue the kind of Federal research which has been conducted on this property at all. The new owners could use it for any agricultural research of local interest or national interest.

What this bill proposes to do is provide a very nice little research center for the university, for which all the taxpayers of the United States have paid a little more than \$13,000, on which property there have been some experiments. But there is no appraised value of the improve-

ments given, because it was decided that if we are going to give this property to the University of Missouri, anyway, we ought to save the taxpayers as a whole the cost of an appraisal. So we do not even know how much we are giving away when we transfer this research station.

This is not the first time, Mr. President, I have raised these points. I am sorry they have to be raised again, but I wish to point out that some years ago we had a very similar case involving what was known as the California Grape Experimental Station. I spoke about that case on the floor of the Senate on June 20, 1952. I wish to read a few of the remarks I made at that time, to make clear the analogy between the cases. I said:

Now, Mr. President, I come to the consideration of the California bill, House bill 5314, a bill which was reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. There was a considerable amount of discussion of this bill; and it is the view of the junior Senator from Oregon that in such discussion his position with regard to this general problem was not accurately stated by some of his colleagues.

The California bill is a bill in which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the regents of the University of California certain real property.

Then I cited the bill, and said:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP], cochairman of the calendar committee, objected in my behalf on the basis of his knowledge of my position with respect to such bills, and on the basis of the standing instruction which I have given to my office that any and all such bills should be objected to in my name.

I further said:

To return to a discussion of the California bill. Of course it is an out-and-out transfer of a piece of Federal property. It is, it is true, for a specific use by the State of California, but once transferred, no strings are attached, except that if the State of California ever ceases to use it for agricultural purposes it will then revert to the Federal Government.

That is the provision in this bill. The property does not have to be continued in use for any specific research program, but simply for agricultural use in general.

I continued:

I can think of no clearer case for the application of the Morse formula than one like that. I know of no reason why the Federal Government should turn over to the State of California a grape experiment station previously operated by the Federal Government, but henceforth to be used by the State of California for agricultural purposes, and not expect the State of California to pay something for the station. I imagine we have a great deal of Federal property scattered throughout the United States which various agricultural colleges would like very much to acquire without payment. We can well imagine that the State budgets of a good many States would be greatly helped if they could get the Federal Government to make available to them experiment stations free of charge. I do not question the desirability of this kind of research, although I assume that there must be some good reason why the United States Department of Agriculture does not think it necessary for it to continue such experiments. I assume, subject to correction, that there are good economic reasons why the State of California should wish to continue the ex-

periments. But I do not know why they should ask the taxpayers of the country to turn over to them the experiment station for nothing.

I think they ought to pay something for it. I think they ought to pay half of the appraised fair market value of the property, unless—and I stress this point because I think it is a point which my good friends overlooked in their criticism of me on June 2 with respect to the transfer of another piece of property—a cooperative program is worked out between the State of California and the Federal Department of Agriculture by which the Federal Government gets the equivalent in service out of the program for the value of the property which it is turning over to the State of California.

That statement refers to the so-called dryland experiment station, about which I shall have something to say in a moment.

I continue to read from my speech in 1952:

Mr. President, there are many instances other than the particular instance which my friends misinterpreted on June 2, concerning the transfer of certain property in the State of Oregon, where the junior Senator from Oregon has not asked to have applied the Morse formula because it was not applicable, in that the transfer of Federal property to a State agency was a contribution of the Federal Government to a joint enterprise which was going to be carried on both by the Federal Government and by the State government as a result of the transfer.

That is why I am taking the time of the Senate this evening to discuss the bill, because there would not be time under the limitation of debate tomorrow, under the 5-minute rule on the call of the calendar, to set out my reasons why objection was filed to the California bill, and will be filed again tomorrow to the California bill. In my judgment, in connection with the California bill, valuable property is being turned over to the State for a State purpose and function, and the Federal Government ceases to be a party in any way to the program. If we have any doubt about the property being valuable let us announce that this particular station will be put on the market at auction. Let us see how many bidders will bid on it. Let us see how much money we will get for it. Of course, that is my answer to the argument which we so frequently hear on the floor of the Senate: "You know, this property is not worth very much, after all." There is a method of finding out, and that is by putting the station up for sale at auction. If it is not worth very much I assume that the State can get it pretty cheaply.

But, as in so many instances, the property is very valuable property, and we would discover that it would sell for a very good price, thus rebutting the almost stereotyped argument which is heard on the floor of the Senate with regard to this kind of legislation: "After all, it is not worth very much."

I then discussed the bill at greater length. I refer to it again here today because I know it is not pleasant to refuse to approve the bill now before the Senate, but I cannot approve it unless someone can show me the distinction between this bill and the California grape experiment station bill which was considered in 1952.

Here again, particularly in the light of all the talk about economy, I think we would be exceedingly fair to the University of Missouri if we said, "We will make the property available to you for half its appraised fair market value."

Mr. President, in my opinion, we are running the danger of establishing a bad

precedent, because as I read the committee report and report of the Department of Agriculture, I do not see a word in either of them which would give the taxpayers of the country any assurance whatsoever that the Federal Government has the slightest interest or will get the slightest benefit, from the standpoint of the Federal interest, from what the University of Missouri will do with the property. There is nothing in the bill which limits the university in any sense, other than to using the property for agricultural purposes.

I think this is a giveaway bill for the benefit of the University of Missouri, a giving away of the property of all the taxpayers of the country, for which the taxpayers ought to get something, as the Morse formula would give it to them—50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

I know that since the bill was taken up by motion, I may be talking to the walls; but a record will be made. Unless the chairman of the committee can show me what Federal interest there is in the transaction, and how the Government will save money and will not spend more money on the property if it be given to the University of Missouri, I cannot possibly vote for the bill, because I answer the argument of the proponents of the bill by saying, "Sell it; do not give it away."

Mr. President, I have a further comment which I wish to make on the pending bill, by way of correcting the report of the Department of Agriculture. I desire to refer to the bottom of page 1 of its report. I wish the Senate to keep in mind the fact that the proposed transfer would be made on the condition that the property be used "for the purposes of the College of Agriculture." That is the condition; that is the grant; and it is the only condition contained in the entire bill. The bill contains no condition based upon what the Department of Agriculture alleges on page 2 of the report. Its allegation on page 2 of the report simply is false, on the record. Let me read that allegation:

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dry land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Such arrangements have to be cooperative arrangements for the operation of the stations in line with a Federal agricultural program. Today, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. True D. Morse, is trying to give the Senate the impression that the pending bill is identical with the dryland station transfer bill. But that is not true, because the dryland station transfer bill affected my State, and I know what the coopera-

tive arrangements were. They were not that some institution could obtain the particular station and use it for any agricultural purpose, with no strings attached—such as the pending bill would permit.

If the Department of Agriculture wishes to tie down the proposed grant to cooperative arrangements between the Federal Government and the University of Missouri, that is a different matter. But I say most respectfully that that is not set forth in the bill. So the pending bill and Public Law 825 are not analogous at all.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, I yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana. I am waiting for him to reply to my argument.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me ask whether it is not a fact that the land is now being used under an agreement which exists between the University of Missouri and the Department of Agriculture; and under the agreement or memorandum of understanding, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation, and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is carried out.

Mr. MORSE. But that agreement automatically comes to an end when the transfer is made. The agreement will not be continued at all, whereas in the case of the dryland station transfers, the agreement was continued.

I ask the Senator from Louisiana and other Senators to read the report on the pending bill. From reading it they will find if the proposed transfer is made, the University of Missouri will, following the transfer, be able to use the land for any agricultural purpose.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that. But the program I have just stated is the one for which the land is now being used, and the result has been to save the Government a great deal of money.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed, at the conclusion of the remarks I have just made, the letter addressed to me by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under date of January 24, 1957. I wish to have the letter made a part of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1957.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, at McCredie, Mo. In addition to the land, the conveyance would include buildings and improvements at the station. The transfer would be made

on the condition that the property be used for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the event that the property ceased to be used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in the said property would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

The land on which the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station is located was acquired by the Soil Conservation Service of this Department in 1937 by purchase from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. The purchase price was \$13,107.48. The property acquired at purchase consisted of 300 acres of land including buildings estimated to be valued at \$3,975. This station was transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's Memorandum No. 1318, dated October 14, 1952.

Under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding entered into on September 20, 1954, by this Department and the curators of the University of Missouri, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation, and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is being carried on. This agreement also transferred the title and possession of the personal property and operating equipment to be used and disposed of in carrying out the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement the university assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station.

The aforementioned memorandum was to serve as a document of cooperation pending consideration that the facilities would be transferred to the university through normal legislative channels.

When the University of Missouri assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station, the Department was relieved of considerable costs. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has materially increased its financial support for the operation of the station. The increased contribution by the State makes it possible for the Department to cooperate in other research programs of high priority.

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dryland and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Conveyance of this property would result in no additional cost to the Government.

We have discussed this proposal with Missouri State authorities and it is satisfactory to them.

A copy of the proposed legislation and a similar letter have also been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana tell me which letter that is? I should like to ask him whether I have a copy of the letter. Is it the letter to which I have referred,

namely, the letter from True D. Morse, Acting Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is a copy of the letter included in the report.

Mr. MORSE. Very well.

But, Mr. President, what about the future? What is to be the program in the future? The proposed transfer would be a giveaway to the University of Missouri, and would permit the university to use the land in any way it wishes, and to put the land to any use to which it wishes to put it in the future. On the other hand, that was not true in the case of the dry land stations transfer, because the transfer in the case of the dry land stations contained a continuing agreement for the use of the dry land stations for a specific type of agricultural research. But under the provisions of the pending bill, the existing agreement would be canceled. Yet the Acting Secretary of Agriculture has told us that the proposed transfer is in the same pattern as that used in the case of the transfer of the dry land stations. Mr. President, I do not like to have the Acting Secretary of Agriculture misrepresent the facts to me.

The pattern in the case of the pending bill is not the same as the pattern in the case of the dry land stations transfer. In the case of the pending bill, the transfer is an out-and-out transfer in fee simple, with no conditions attached, other than a reversionary clause to the effect that if the University of Missouri wishes to sell the land to private persons—for instance, for private use as a gasoline filling station—at some time in the future, title to the land will revert to the Federal Government.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon knows that the people generally will benefit by the proposed transfer; the land is not to be sold to private persons. The transfer is proposed for the purpose of having the experiments now being carried on by the university continued.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, now the Senator from Louisiana is laying down a new premise for the proposed transfer. Let us consider that premise. If the Senator from Louisiana seeks to imply that each one of us who favors the continued application of the Morse formula, takes that position because of a desire to have the land in question, now in the ownership of the Federal Government, turned over to certain institutions of higher learning under an arrangement which will permit such institutions to use the land for any purpose for which they wish to use it at any time in the future—for instance, in the case of land which might be transferred to the Oregon State Agricultural College—I ask the Senator from Louisiana to consider the problem which would thus be created. In that event, Federal land would be turned into a grab bag.

The purpose of the Morse formula is to stop the grab bag situation in the handling of Federal land.

But a grab bag is all that the pending bill calls for; it does not contain a single condition, save and except one to the effect that the land must be used for ag-

ricultural purposes in the State of Missouri.

There is in my State a great deal of Federal land which I should like to have transferred to the Oregon State Agricultural College; and if the Senator from Louisiana will endorse such a proposal—although if such a proposal were agreed to here, today, on the floor of the Senate, the Morse formula would be destroyed—then let us agree to turn all the federally owned land into a grab bag. However, I would not go along with such a proposal even then, because it would not be right.

The transfer proposed in the pending measure simply is not a proper procedure for the handling of Federal property.

Mr. President, at this time I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN WATER-CONSERVATION PROJECTS IN THE PECOS RIVER BASIN

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], I desire to make a motion.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 188, Senate Joint Resolution 39, relating to the Pecos River Basin, in New Mexico and Texas. I have agreed with the Senator from New Mexico that I would try to have his bill reached during the luncheon period. He has waited for an hour. At a later time we shall return to the bill which has been under consideration during the past few minutes, namely, Senate bill 1034, which deals with the proposed conveyance to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, of certain land in Callaway County, Mo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) to authorize the construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for a more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex. and Tex., which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico give a brief explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly, Mr. President.

The joint resolution was introduced by my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and by the two Senators from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BLAKLEY].

000,000, and it has not been included in the budget figures.

I merely wish to point out that in my humble opinion we should return to the direct method of appropriating funds for the building of the houses, and we should have the load carried in that way.

I shall be glad if the Senator from Alabama will express his views on that subject.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I believe the distinguished Senator from Mississippi knows that all along I have felt that a more practical and more realistic method of handling the construction of military housing would be through direct appropriations. Such a method would be absolutely aboveboard, because the necessary expenditures would be reflected in the budget, and the expenditures also would have their impact upon the national debt. So that would be a better method, instead of using this indirect method to accomplish the purpose.

However, we have to be practical and realistic. Let me remind the Senator from Mississippi that, despite the fact that all these things were considered in the Banking and Currency Committee, which has jurisdiction over housing generally, the committee decided to pursue the present plan, even though I was in favor of the other plan.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. However, the situation was made very clear to us by the Air Force, which has Strategic Air Command bases in various parts of the country where the need for housing is acute and where the military housing has to be within 3 minutes' travel time from the bases. That situation is not like the one existing in some of the Army installations, where the bases could be 30 or 40 minutes of travel time away from the housing for the military personnel.

The Senator from Mississippi knows that the Congress is not going to make a direct appropriation of \$1,700,000,000 in one year for military housing, even though both he and I are in agreement that that would be a better and more practical way of proceeding. However, instead, the Congress is resorting to a means which I do not like; but the Congress is resorting to it as a realistic necessity.

If the distinguished Senator from Mississippi can induce the military departments of the Government to request the direct appropriation of sufficient funds for the construction of adequate housing for the military personnel, he certainly will find me in his corner, supporting such a program.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Alabama.

Will the Senator from Alabama yield, in order to permit me to make a further observation?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am very glad to yield, Mr. President.

Mr. STENNIS. Even though a great number of such houses are needed, and even though we recognize that in some instances the houses constructed must be close to the bases, nevertheless, as one who comes in ultimate contact with the

problem every week, I believe we are rapidly reaching the point where we shall have an oversupply of housing. Furthermore, if even a slight recession should develop, we would then find a great number of houses available in the cities near the bases; if such a situation should develop, many houses in those areas would be vacant. But, under the present program, by that time a great number of houses will have been built on or close to the bases, and it will be necessary for the military to use those houses. Therefore, I hope we will make haste slowly. It was for that reason that we included in the military construction bill of last year a provision to the effect that these matters would have to be reviewed by the appropriate committees of Congress. That provision was the reason for the President's veto of the bill, which later was repassed without the inclusion of the entire section, as the Senator from Alabama will recall.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alabama for yielding to me.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I should like to add a further word: Even though I am in substantial agreement with the Senator from Mississippi, and even though I recognize the danger of the overconstruction of houses at some military bases, that situation is difficult to avoid, as a matter of fact. The urgency for enactment of the pending measure at this time illustrates the point I wish to make, which has to do with the reactivation of Fort Polk, La. The major portion of the funds authorized in this measure will be used at Fort Polk—in short, approximately \$34 million of the additional \$50 million authorized.

As the Senator from Mississippi knows, during the Second World War, Camp Polk was deactivated; and the housing there was sold, cut up, and moved away. But at the present time that installation has been made a permanent one—a fort and an armored post. Troops are stationed there, and they include noncommissioned officers and other military personnel who simply cannot find places in which to live.

At the present time the military is trying to have 2,000 units built at Fort Polk, in order to provide relief for the very acute housing shortage. That is the principal purpose of the pending measure, in addition to the Federal National Mortgage Association authorization.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to commend the Senator from Alabama for having the Senate take up this measure at the present time.

In Kansas there are a number of military posts for both the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. I think the pending measure probably does not include any authorization of funds for the posts in Kansas. I realize the importance of the construction of sufficient housing at such places. Certainly it is necessary that the military personnel be treated fairly.

As the Senator from Mississippi very properly mentioned, I think we must be careful in connection with the construction of such military housing, because a condition of oversupply, to which he has referred, can easily develop.

Fortunately, we who live in Kansas have been able to work out with the local communities and the military bases the problem regarding the number of houses to be built.

I was interested in the point the Senator made in regard to the necessity for the construction of houses in locations within 3 minutes' travel time from the bases. Is there a ruling to that effect?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I was speaking particularly of the Strategic Air Command bases. That is a rule of thumb which has been laid down by General LeMay. When he testified before our committee last year, he called our attention to the fact that in the case of a branch of the service which must defend against atomic attack, the planes must be ready to take off the ground within a very few minutes' time; and he has set a time limit of 3 minutes. Therefore, any man who is to fly in one of those planes must live not more than 3 minutes travel time away from the plane at any time.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield further to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate the Senator's comment, because I have some familiarity with the problem, in connection with a naval air station in Kansas. A housing project is to be constructed there in the near future. As a matter of fact, I think the plans have already been made and the contracts have been let. But that development has created some problems in connection with the military requirements. So I was interested to learn that the Air Corps has a rule of thumb to the effect that such housing must be constructed on sites within 3 minutes' travel time of the bases.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I would not say that was in connection with the Air Force generally, but with the Strategic Air Command part of the Air Force.

Mr. CARLSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If the distinguished Senator from Kansas will look on page 3 of the report, he will see that Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are listed, Fort Leavenworth with 200 units and Fort Riley with 433 units. Those are not of the same urgency as Fort Polk, but they are among those scheduled.

Mr. CARLSON. I again commend the Senator for including the posts at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. They are posts of long standing in our Nation's history. I think it is essential that there be good housing at those and other posts.

Mr. SPARKMAN. There are also other posts in Kansas where such housing is either in process or scheduled. The Naval Air Station at Hutchinson is one.

Mr. CARLSON. That is the one I just mentioned, where we have been having a little difficulty in finding where the houses could be built.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Forbes Air Force Base is another.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to say again that we are very proud of our bases in Kansas. We are very proud of the housing being constructed on the bases, because it stabilizes the bases and helps the morale of the personnel, troops, and others stationed there.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I feel compelled to point out that, in spite of all the fine things about the housing program and the necessity for it, Congress has to exercise surveillance over it, because I have reports from reliable sources that commanding officers of certain military installations are being requested and urged to make requests for additional housing when those officers, in their individual judgment, do not think the housing is needed.

I insist we must pursue a policy of utilizing available private housing units near military installations. A great many such housing units, for reasonable rent, are available, and, as taxpayers, citizens owning those houses are entitled to a policy which will bring about co-operation with them and utilization of their property.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi may recall that last year we wrote into the Housing Act a requirement along that line, because we recognized the danger of overbuilding, particularly with this type of housing. So we placed upon the military authorities the responsibility of making certain that they were not duplicating unused housing.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment will be stated.

The amendment of the Committee on Banking and Currency was, on line 5, to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$250,000,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 305 (f) of the National Housing Act is amended by striking out "\$200,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$250,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to S. 1034, the bill which was discussed earlier this afternoon, and which was laid aside. The bill proposes to convey certain Federal property in Missouri to the University of Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the amendment calls for the application of

the usual Morse formula, providing for the payment of 50 percent of the fair market value as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, after a survey of the market.

I call this to the attention of the two Senators from Missouri, who are not present, because, for very good reason they are involved in business of the Senate off the floor; but I hope between now and the time the bill comes up for further consideration the two Senators will get in touch with the president of the University of Missouri. I have had much experience with such matters, and I have a hunch the two Senators will be surprised to discover that the president of the University of Missouri is not familiar with the details of the bill. I venture to guess that the president of the University of Missouri will agree with the principle for which the Senator from Oregon has been fighting in the Senate for many years and will realize that this bill cannot be reconciled with the Morse formula and in my judgment it cannot be reconciled with sound public policy. It is a giveaway of valuable Federal property, belonging to all the taxpayers of the United States to the University of Missouri, and such a proposal does not make sense in the basis of sound principles of public policy. If such a policy is started in the case of the University of Missouri, let me tell my colleagues that in fairness, we will soon be making grants to every other agricultural college.

Before the bill is pressed forward any further it seems to me the two Senators from Missouri owed it to us to find out what the President and the Board of Regents or Board of Trustees of the University of Missouri think about it.

Let me say the report of the Department of Agriculture on this bill is not accurate. I want to have the attention of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] for a moment on this point. The Senate committee ought to be able to get Brother True Morse before it and find out why we have not had a true report on this bill, because the Secretary says it is of the pattern of every such bill we have passed, and that simply is not true.

As one Senator I resent the Department of Agriculture's coming to the Senate with a falsified report on a bill, because I know the history of the legislation to which the report refers. It has nothing to do with the kind of grant involved in this bill.

I believe the Senators from Missouri owe it to us to find out whether or not, after they get all the facts in the RECORD, they will want to press for the enactment of a bill which will establish a precedent in violation of the Morse formula, which, during the past few years, has saved the taxpayers several hundred million dollars.

When there are in the Congress and in the country and by this administration these days many false arguments about economy, as one Senator I do not want to see us sacrifice a sound, fair, and equitable principle of economy which I have tried to apply in the Senate for

many years, without discrimination or favoritism.

I say respectfully to the two Senators from Missouri that I think they had better take a long look at this bill and ascertain from the University of Missouri whether it would break that great institution if it should be required to pay half of the appraised fair market value of the property, in conformity with a very just principle we have repeatedly applied on the floor of the Senate.

If anyone thinks it is pleasant for the Senator from Oregon, several times a year, to rise in his place and run counter to the desires of some of his colleagues in regard to a particular bill, they are sadly mistaken. I do not like to do it, but I have to do it in fairness to all my colleagues.

Not a word was uttered in support of the bill from the standpoint of the Morse formula. It was not uttered because no word can be offered reconciling it with the Morse formula. It is irreconcilable.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I will yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I merely wanted to say that the analysis that the Senator from Oregon has made of the report of the Department of Agriculture will be given most careful scrutiny by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and those of us who are members of the committee will ask the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Morse—Mr. True Morse, not Senator WAYNE MORSE—that he study most carefully the RECORD of today, because if we are getting from the Department information which is not accurate—which, I may say, has happened before and could in this instance happen—then it ought very well to be called to the Senate's attention, and the Department should be reprimanded and be reminded that we do not want such a thing to happen in the future.

Mr. MORSE. Let me warn my friend from Minnesota to watch his semantics, because in his report the Under Secretary refers to legislation "of the pattern" of other legislation. Those are interesting words, because the Under Secretary can say, "I only said 'of the pattern.'" He attempted to leave the impression that we were voting on the same principle. The principle is absolutely different. The words "of the pattern" should not be allowed to save him if he tries to weasel out.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The junior Senator from Minnesota is always impressed by any report signed by the name "Morse."

Mr. MORSE. Or by the name "Humphrey"? [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. When I saw the name "True Morse," I was of the opinion that most likely the statement was true. Now I understand Senator WAYNE MORSE to indicate that there may be some doubt as to its veracity.

Mr. MORSE. There may be some relationship back in the trees somewhere, but I do not know of any direct relationship.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator.

Calendar No. 181

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE to the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri, viz:

- 1 On page 1, line 5, strike out "without cost,".
- 2 At the end of the bill add the following new section:
- 3 "SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized under the provisions
- 4 of this Act shall be conditional upon the payment to the
- 5 Secretary of Agriculture as consideration for the tract of
- 6 land conveyed under the provisions of this Act an amount
- 7 equal to 50 per centum of its fair market value as determined
- 8 by the Secretary of Agriculture after appraisal of such tract."

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Morse to the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

MARCH 29, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 15, 1957
For actions of April 12, 1957
85th-1st, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to extend FHA loans to desertland entrymen.
Senate passed bill to authorize training of Federal employees at outside facilities.
Senate subcommittee ordered reported bill to extend time for submission of reorganization plans. Sen. Flanders introduced and discussed distressed areas bill.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 385, to authorize Federal agencies to obtain training of civilian employees at non-Federal facilities. The only amendment to the bill as reported was to exempt FBI from the bill. pp. 4995-7, 5021-2
Passed without amendment S. 1521, to exempt student-trainees from provisions of the Civil Service Act prohibiting employment in the classified service of more than two members of the same family. p. 4997
Sen. Humphrey discussed the shortage of skilled manpower in science and engineering and inserted letters from the Defense Department on the deficiency in Government and articles on the role of the Government as an employer and the importance of research scientists in maintaining our industrial power. pp. 5028-42
2. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1002, to authorize financial assistance to desertland entrymen to the same extent as now authorized for homestead entrymen. p. 4997
3. ORGANIZATION. The Reorganization Subcommittee ordered reported to the Government Operations Committee S. 1791, to extend the time for transmitting plans under the Reorganization Act of 1949 to June 1, 1959. p. D327

4. FORESTRY. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the administration of forest management activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Portland, Ore., area office. p. 4972
5. LANDS. Received a proposed bill from the Interior Department to establish uniform procedures for acquiring non-Federal lands for the national park system; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 4972
Passed without amendment S. 268, to provide for the return of mineral interests in land acquired by the Secretary of the Army for flood control purposes. p. 4995
6. FARM PROGRAM. Received a Minn. Senate resolution urging support of the family farm as the aim of the farm program; price supports on a self-regulating and self-financing basis if possible; expansion of the soil bank and inclusion of feed grains; a specified national food reserve; more research on marketing, price problems, new uses, and new markets for agricultural products; price protection for perishable foods; and governmental assistance to aid in farm credit, electrification, adequate diets for the aged, and other farm problems p. 4973
7. TOBACCO. Sen. Thurmond inserted a resolution of the S.C. Assembly urging opposition to any further curtailment by the Department of any type of tobacco production. pp. 4974-5
8. HOUSING. Sen. Javits, an added cosponsor for S. 1694, to provide moderate-income housing, criticized Sen. Clark for his statement on the bill alleging that higher income families received too much of the housing under the Federal housing program. Sen. Clark replied that the lower two-thirds of American families, in income, obtained only half of the new homes financed by the program. Both favored the bill. pp. 4987-8
9. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Dirksen inserted a statement showing the organizations interested in S. 11, to amend the Robinson-Patman Act to allow certain acts if made in good faith. p. 4988
10. D. C. AUDITORIUM. Senate conferees were appointed on H.R. 4813, to extend the life of the D. C. Auditorium Commission. House conferees were appointed Apr. 8. p. 4990
11. NEWSPRINT. Passed over at the request of Sen. Talmadge, S. Con. Res. 20, to authorize an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of activities of newsprint producers. p. 4991
12. PROPERTY. Passed over at the request of Sen. Talmadge, S. 1034, to transfer the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the U. of Mo. p. 4992
13. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 6092, approving the Merrimack River flood control compact, with statements by Sens. Saltonstall and Cotton. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 4994-5
14. RECLAMATION. Passed over at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. J. Res. 12, to provide for transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail dam. p. 4997
15. ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Passed without amendment S. 1832, to authorize the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of State, whom Sen. Green pointed out would handle African affairs. p. 4998

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I ask that the Senate proceed with the call of the calendar for the consideration of unobjected-to measures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed with the call of the calendar.

Mr. SMATHERS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first measure on the calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President was announced as first in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 24) to amend rule XIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 913) to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4815) to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) authorizing an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into the activities and practices of companies engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of newsprint in interstate commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

ELIAS YOUSSEF MIKHAEL

The bill (S. 161) for the relief of Elias Youssef Mikhael (Ellis Joseph Michael) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elias Youssef Mikhael (Ellis Joseph Michael) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

HERTA KUBEILE SHIELDS

The bill (S. 248) for the relief of Herta Kubeile Shields was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Herta Kubeile Shields may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

PAUL ER (EAR) CHEN AND LYDIA CHEN, NEE SHIH MING CHUNG

The bill (S. 438) for the relief of Paul Er (Ear) Chen and Lydia Chen, nee Shih Ming Chung was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Paul Er (Ear) Chen and Lydia Chen, nee Shih Ming Chung, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

REBECCA ERRIETE MUSTACCHI

The bill (S. 771) for the relief of Rebecca Erriete Mustacchi was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rebecca Erriete Mustacchi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

HARRY SIEGBERT SCHMIDT

The bill (S. 1171) for the relief of Harry Siegbert Schmidt was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the committee wishes to have an amendment to the bill returned considered. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to suggest that the amendment, which I know about, is acceptable? I hope it can be considered at this time, because the bill is a matter of urgency, for the benefit of an American serviceman.

Mr. CLARK. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CLARK. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Harry Siegbert Schmidt may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act; and *Provided further*, That if the said Harry Siegbert Schmidt is not entitled to medical care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (70 Stat. 250), a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IRMA B. POELLMANN

The bill (S. 1192) for the relief of Irma B. Poellmann was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Irma B. Poellmann, the fiancée of Jerome C. Oman, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a non-immigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months, if the administrative authorities find (1) that the said Irma B. Poellmann is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Jerome C. Oman and (2) that she is otherwise admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Irma B. Poellmann, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accord-

ance with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Irma B. Poellmann, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Irma B. Poellmann as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee. The provisions of this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

LYDIA ANNE FOOTE

The bill (S. 1203) for the relief of Lydia Anne Foote was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any period of time in which Lydia Anne Foote may reside in France within 5 years after the date of enactment of this act shall not be deemed to be residence in a foreign state within the meaning of section 352 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

JANE BAILEY (NEE JANE DZUN MA)

The bill (S. 1346) for the relief of Jane Bailey (nee Jane Dzun Ma) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Jane Bailey (nee Jane Dzun Ma) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

NICOLA MARCELLO—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1757) for the relief of Nicola Marcello was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MRS. MARION HUGGINS—BILL RECOMMITTED

The bill (S. 294) for the relief of Mrs. Marion Huggins was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on March 25, 1957, the bill S. 294 was reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary and was placed on the calendar. Subsequent to this action, information was received which requires further investigation by the committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 294 be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NICOLAOS PAPATHANASIOU

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 528) for the relief of Nicolaos Papathanasiou, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "October 1, 1951, the date he was inducted into the Armed Forces of the United States" and insert "the date of the enactment of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nicolaos Papathanasiou shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEONARDO FINELLI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 987) for the relief of Leonardo Finelli, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Leonardo Finelli. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Leonardo Finelli shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. THEODORE (NICOLE ZANTHO) ROUSSEAU—BILL RECOMMITTED

The bill (H. R. 1359) for the relief of Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Zantho) Rousseau was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, on March 25, 1957, the bill (H. R. 1359) was reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary and was placed on the calendar. Subsequent to this action, information was received which requires further investigation by the committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 1359) be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EDITH ELISABETH WAGNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 251) for the relief of Edith Elisabeth Wagner, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 5, af-

ter "Eugene", to strike out "A." and insert "H.", and in line 11, after "Eugene", to strike out "A." and insert "H.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Edith Elisabeth Wagner, the fiancée of Eugene H. Achenbach, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Edith Elisabeth Wagner is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Eugene H. Achenbach, that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *And provided further,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Edith Elisabeth Wagner, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Edith Elisabeth Wagner, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Edith Elisabeth Wagner as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 495) to authorize the acquisition of the remaining property in square 725 in the District of Columbia and the construction thereon of additional facilities for the United States Senate was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 728) to authorize the acquisition of the remaining property in squares 725 and 724 in the District of Columbia for the purpose of extension of the site of the additional office building for the United States Senate was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ALEC ERNEST SALES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 560) for the relief of Alec Ernest Sales, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed following bills: Second urgent deficiency appropriation. To extend 1956 price supports for extra long staple cotton. To make permanent Federal administration of ACP. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to provide self-help meat promotion program. House committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Symington urged transfer of Midwest Claypan Research Station to U. of Mo. Sen. Symington submitted and discussed resolution requesting USDA to make study of feed grain program.

SENATE

1. PROPERTY. Sen. Symington discussed S. 1034, to authorize this Department to transfer the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, McCredie, Mo., to the U. of Mo. He inserted excerpts from the Committee report, and letters from the University and this Department in favor of passage. He presented an amendment to limit such conveyance to conditions set by the Secretary and urged Sen. Morse to withdraw his objection. pp. 5059-62
2. TAXATION. Sen. Wiley urged passage of S. 769, to provide a Federal Tax Commission. pp. 5054-6
3. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church inserted a letter he sent to the President urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. 5056
4. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston declared "there is . . . a glaring need for a labor-management law in Government" and cited the Justice Department's brief opposing additional benefits for Government workers. He inserted Joseph Young's column, "Justice Brief Puts Economy Above Benefits--Savings Get Priority Over Government Work Conditions." pp. 5056-7

5. BUDGETING. Sen. Johnston criticized "the mess in the Post Office Department" and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget claiming this had been a violation of the anti-deficiency law. He inserted the Comptroller General's decision, which concluded that the actions were "inconsistent with the spirit and purpose of the act," if not technically a violation. pp. 5057-9
6. INFORMATION. Sen. Williams criticized the Internal Revenue Service for issuing an order that Sen. William's letters be transmitted to Washington for a reply. p. 5059
7. RECLAMATION. S. J. Res. 12, to transfer the right-of-way for Yellowtail dam and reservoir, was made the unfinished business. p. 5052
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated the Senate would consider S. 1034, to convey the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the U. of Mo., and S. J. Res. 12, to transfer right-of-way for Yellowtail dam and reservoir, and that if the bill to provide a deficiency appropriation for the Post Office were ready it would be considered promptly. p. 5051

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H.R. 6870, the second urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 350). (pp. 5071, 5079-99). A motion to recommit the bill was rejected by a vote of 12 to 121 (p. 5099). A point of order by Rep. Jones, Ala., to strike out the language in the bill which provided that the \$200 million for REA loans may be made available from farm housing funds, was sustained (pp. 5093-5). Also sustained was a point of order by Rep. Bow against the entire REA item because of the provision referred to by Rep. Jones (p. 5095). An amendment by Rep. Marshall, to restore the REA item without the provision regarding farm housing funds, was then agreed to by a vote of 55 to 49 (pp. 5095-6).
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6871, the State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 351). p. 5112
10. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed as reported H.R. 1045, to remove the time limit on Federal administration of the ACP but to retain the authority for State administration if State plans are submitted and approved. p. 5077
11. COTTON. Passed without amendment S. 812, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to continue the price support for extra long staple cotton at the 1956 rate. A similar bill (H.R. 3654) was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 5078
12. FARM LOANS. Passed over, at the request of Reps. Marshall and Lanham, H.R. 3753, to enable this Department to extend financial assistance to desertland entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. p. 5076
13. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a notice of the intention of the Departments of Army and Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of military and national forest lands; to Agriculture Committee. p. 5112
Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to establish uniform procedures relating to the acquisition of non-Federal land for purposes of the national park system; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 5112
Received an Alaska Legislature memorial requesting that Alaska be granted title to its shorelands, tide and submerged lands, and its inland waters. p. 5114

ator BYRD, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO SCREEN REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION BY SENATOR WILLIAMS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, upon direct orders from Washington, instructions have been given to all the regional offices of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be on the lookout for any inquiry of any nature received by them or any employee under their jurisdiction from Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of the memorandum which was circulated in the State of Wisconsin as the result of this broad order:

If you receive any communications from Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS requesting information of any nature, it is requested that you immediately transmit them to me personally for reply.

It is also requested that you advise all employees in your division who may have occasion to prepare replies to correspondence of this matter.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Harrington, has confirmed having issued this broad order, and in commenting upon the circulation of this memorandum to all employees in the State of Wisconsin the Commissioner states:

He (the Director of the Milwaukee office), as well as I, deeply regret its occurrence, and we certainly hope that no inference can be drawn by you or anyone else that any improprieties were inferred by my request. We are greatly embarrassed that my request led to this incident.

Mr. Harrington further attempted to justify the issuance of this order and the circulation of the memorandum on the basis of economy and that they merely wished to supply any information requested from my office at a minimum cost.

Certainly this is a new approach to economy, and I have been advised that this is the first time in the history of the Department that such a memorandum containing such a personal reference to a Member of the United States Senate of the House of Representatives has ever been circulated.

Mr. Harrington excused this on the basis that his orders resulted from my having placed an inquiry with some of the regional offices asking the Directors for the amount of delinquent taxes in their offices as of X date and that he felt that such inquiries directed to the Washington office could be answered more economically.

Mr. Harrington's letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 2, 1957.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This refers to your letter dated March 5, 1957, to Mr. George Reisman, district director at Milwaukee, request-

ing information regarding a memorandum which you quoted.

This quoted memorandum was circulated among revenue agents in Wisconsin, as you indicated. I would like to explain the circumstances leading up to it.

Recently, we received a request from you concerning employment tax deficiencies. Several of our district offices also received similar requests. In order to avoid duplication of effort and to furnish the information from one source, I asked that all such requests be referred to me for reply. My sole objective in doing this was to supply the information at a minimum cost.

This led to Mr. Reisman's issuance of the memorandum to his chiefs of divisions. He did not intend that the memorandum be circulated, but unfortunately it was.

By that I presume he meant that I should not receive a copy of it.

He, as well as I, deeply regret its occurrence, and we certainly hope that no inference can be drawn by you or anyone else that any improprieties were inferred by my request. We are greatly embarrassed that my request led to this incident.

Mr. Reisman has informed me that he is not aware that his office has ever received any inquiry from you.

Very truly yours,

RUSSELL C. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner.

In writing this letter I had asked Mr. Reisman and the Commissioner to check their records to see if they could find that any inquiry I had ever sent could be considered by them as being of an improper nature, which would justify this action. I was advised that they were unable to find any such inquiry. In addition, they could not find that I had ever made any inquiry in the State of Wisconsin, or of Mr. Reisman or anyone else in that division.

I am not criticizing the directors who circulated this memorandum. They were merely acting upon orders from the boss. I wish I could accept the excuse given by Mr. Harrington as being the real reason for the issuance of this broad order, but somehow I simply cannot believe that this is the full explanation, especially when we consider that as yet the order has not been rescinded.

Instead, I am more inclined to repeat what I have said on many occasions during the past several years—that perhaps Congress has been negligent in not having directed more attention to the affairs of this agency which handles all the revenue collected by the United States Government.

TRANSFER OF TITLE OF MIDWEST CLAYPAN EXPERIMENT STATION, MCCREDIE, MO.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, several months ago I accepted an invitation to speak Thursday evening, March 28, at Sikeston, Mo., at the eighth annual meeting of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, one of the leading agricultural groups in Missouri. Among those being honored on that occasion was Mr. A. L. Story, of Charleston, Mo., a past president of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association and now president of the American Cotton Producers Association.

At the time I accepted the invitation, I did not know, of course, what the pending business of the Senate would be. Before leaving on Thursday noon, I checked in the Senate and left word of my support for the public works authorization bill, S. 497, which was recorded on Thursday afternoon, at which time I was paired for the bill with the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Making the best plane connections possible, I was not able to return to the Senate until late Friday afternoon, at which time I learned S. 1034 had been made the pending business of the Senate, had been brought up for Senate action, but was objected to by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on the basis that it did not comply with the Morse formula.

The bill in question, S. 1034, was introduced by the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], on February 4, 1957, at the request of the Department of Agriculture. It would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station located at McCredie in Callaway County, Mo.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1034), to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo., was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri, without cost, the real property, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, constituting the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station located at McCredie in the county of Callaway, State of Missouri, which property is more particularly described as follows:

The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter section lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

All of the above-described property lying and being in township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such property shall be conveyed upon the condi-

tion that it shall be used by the curators of the University of Missouri for the purposes of the college of agriculture. In the event that the curators of the University of Missouri shall cease to use such property for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to the said property shall automatically revert to the United States.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Soon after the introduction of the bill, on February 8, 1957, I wrote to Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri, asking for his comments on the bill, and he replied on February 21, 1957.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these letters be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 8, 1957.

Dr. ELMER ELLIS,
President, University of Missouri,
Columbia, Mo.

DEAR ELMER: Attached is a copy of S. 1034, which, in accordance with the attached letter from the Department of Agriculture, was recently introduced by Senator ELLENDER.

Inasmuch as this bill has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee, of which I am a member, I will appreciate your comments.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

STUART SYMINGTON.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,
Columbia, Mo., February 21, 1957.
Senator STUART SYMINGTON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR STUART: I appreciate your sending me a copy of Senate bill 1034 with the enclosure from the Department of Agriculture. Frankly this is the first I had heard of this proposal but the people in Agriculture have been close to it for a long time. It seems that the equipment on the farm was turned over to the college of agriculture by the Department of Agriculture some time ago before I became president; therefore, I was not informed about it. Dean Longwell informs me that these farms are being turned over to experiment stations and colleges of agriculture in other States but he did not know of any reasons why there was a delay after the actual operation of the farm had been assigned to us.

It is desirable I think that the bill pass and we get title to the land as it provides opportunities for experimentations that we should be carrying on.

Certainly I appreciate your continued interest in the university and your keeping me informed about these matters.

Cordially,

ELMER ELLIS.

Mr. SYMINGTON. The bill was considered by the Senate Agriculture Committee and was reported to the Senate on March 26, 1957. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from the committee's report (No. 186), be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill provides for transfer of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, conditioned upon use for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. The station is now being operated and maintained by the university under an agreement which relieved the Department of Agriculture of considerable costs.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1957.
The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, at McCredie, Mo. In addition to the land, the conveyance would include buildings and improvements at the station. The transfer would be made on the condition that the property be used for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the event that the property ceased to be used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in the said property would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

The land on which the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station is located was acquired by the Soil Conservation Service of this Department in 1937 by purchase from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. The purchase price was \$13,107.48. The property acquired at purchase consisted of 300 acres of land, including buildings estimated to be valued at \$3,975. This station was transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's Memorandum No. 1318, dated October 14, 1952.

Under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding entered into on September 20, 1954, by this Department and the curators of the University of Missouri, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is being carried on. This agreement also transferred the title and possession of the personal property and operating equipment to be used and disposed of in carrying out the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement the university assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station.

The aforementioned memorandum was to serve as a document of cooperation pending consideration that the facilities would be transferred to the university through normal legislative channels.

When the University of Missouri assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station, the Department was relieved of considerable costs. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has materially increased its financial support for the operation of the station. The increased contribution by the State makes it possible for the Department to cooperate in other research programs of high priority.

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dryland and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior, to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Conveyance of this property would result in no additional cost to the Government.

We have discussed this proposal with Missouri State authorities and it is satisfactory to them.

A copy of the proposed legislation and a similar letter have also been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Included in this report is a letter from Mr. True D. Morse, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, dated January 24, 1957, and addressed to the President of the United States Senate.

I invite particular attention to the following statement in that letter:

Under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding entered into on September 20, 1954, by this Department and the curators of the University of Missouri, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is being carried on. This agreement also transferred the title and possession of the personal property and operating equipment to be used and disposed of in carrying out the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement the university assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station.

The aforementioned memorandum was to serve as a document of cooperation pending consideration that the facilities would be transferred to the university through normal legislative channels.

When the University of Missouri assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station, the Department was relieved of considerable costs. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has materially increased its financial support for the operation of the station. The increased contribution by the State makes it possible for the Department to cooperate in other research programs of high priority.

Mr. President, after reading the comments of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on Saturday morning, following my return, we immediately contacted Dean John H. Longwell of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, and asked that he furnish us with a statement of the expenditures by the University of Missouri in carrying on the cooperative experimental work in the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, which the Department of Agriculture now desires authority to transfer to the University of Missouri.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from Dean Longwell, dated March 30, 1957, together with a statement showing that the University of Missouri has expended a total of \$116,291.16 on this cooperative experimental work.

There being no objection, the letter and statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,
Columbia, Mo., March 30, 1957.
Senator STUART SYMINGTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SYMINGTON: Enclosed is a statement of the expenditures by the Mis-

Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in support of research conducted on the Midwest Claypan Experiment Farm, McCredie, Mo., and a few notes concerning the work at this farm. The Missouri station has furnished office space and laboratory facilities for Federal employees without charge.

Beginning July 1954, the Missouri station has operated the farm and furnished facilities for Federal employees who are cooperating in the work.

Very truly yours,

J. H. LONGWELL, *Director.*

Expenditures, McCredie-university funds

Year:	Amount
1940-44.....	\$12,730.13
1945.....	2,700.00
1946.....	1,794.92
1947.....	3,878.35
1948.....	3,180.12
1949.....	6,376.71
1950.....	4,853.24
1951.....	7,261.49
1952.....	7,870.03
1953.....	6,311.17
1954.....	13,000.00
1955.....	14,770.00
1956.....	15,440.00
1957.....	16,125.00
Total.....	\$116,291.16

EXPENDITURES—M'CREDIE FARM

Soil Conservation Service started experiments about 1940. Operations moved from Bethany to McCredie in 1944.

University of Missouri has furnished office space and laboratory facilities for Federal employees since 1940.

All sales funds were placed in a special university account and used in farm operations at McCredie.

May 13, 1949, University of Missouri board of curators designated McCredie Farm as an outlying experiment field.

In 1954, University of Missouri assumed responsibility of operating farm and increased appropriations for research work. Since that time the University of Missouri has assumed responsibility for providing facilities for Federal employees to work.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, in raising objection to the passage of this bill, S. 1034, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] questioned the statement of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse:

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dryland and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Mr. President, I was not a member of the Senate at the time Public Law 825 was passed by the 81st Congress, and approved September 23, 1950. I have, however, read this public law and find the following conditions included therein:

"Sec. 2. Conveyances or patents hereunder shall be upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such station in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the De-

partment of Agriculture and the respective State. Any such conveyances of the land shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. President, by telephone we have read this section from Public Law 825, 81st Congress, to Dean Longwell, of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Dean Longwell assures us that it is his understanding that the transfer of title is being made subject to this condition.

Mr. President, Department of Agriculture officials have also been in contact with Dean Longwell since last Friday. I ask unanimous consent that a statement from the Department be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT CONCERNING S. 1034, A BILL TO
AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE TO CONVEY TO THE UNIVERSITY
OF MISSOURI, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES,
CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN CALLAWAY COUNTY,
MO.

On September 20, 1954, the Department entered into a memorandum of understanding with the curators of the University of Missouri covering a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management in Missouri and the maintenance and operation of a cooperative field station at McCredie, Mo. Under the terms of this agreement it was agreed that both parties would participate in this project and that the university would maintain the buildings, roads, ditches, fences, and other permanent and operating equipment belonging to the research branch and used under the terms of this agreement. The buildings and facilities at the McCredie Station are within the terms of this provision and have been maintained by the State in accordance with the agreement. It is intended that the cooperation will continue and assurance has been received that the university will continue to maintain these facilities.

The Department's report on S. 1034 anticipated that the existing memorandum of understanding between the curators of the University of Missouri and the Department would continue to remain in effect even after the station would be transferred. This latter point was verified in our discussion with the personnel of the university. They have assured us that it was their intent that a cooperative program on soil and water research will continue in the future. The language in S. 1034 provides that such property shall be conveyed upon the condition that it shall be used by the curators of the University of Missouri for the purposes of the college of agriculture. This language is somewhat broader than the language provided in Public Law 825, 81st Congress, under section 2. Since it is intended both by the Department and by the University of Missouri that our present cooperative program continue to exist even after the proposed transfer, neither the Department nor the university would have any objection to the inclusion in the pending S. 1034 of language similar to section 2 of Public Law 825, 81st Congress, which reads as follows:

"Conveyance or patents hereunder shall be upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such station in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the respective

State. Any such conveyances of the land shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

In view of the substantial cooperative contributions made by the University of Missouri since 1954, and particularly its maintenance of McCredie Station, it is felt that the conveyance should be without charge as proposed in S. 1034.

Copy of the memorandum of understanding between the Department and the curators of the University of Missouri is attached.

Mr. SYMINGTON. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, I have at the desk an amendment to S. 1034, providing the same conditions as in Public Law 825, 81st Congress. I ask that the amendment be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SYMINGTON was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Beginning on page 2, line 22, with the word "Such", strike out all through page 3, line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Such property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Missouri. The conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe."

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, Dean Longwell reports the land to be transferred to the University of Missouri, under S. 1034, has an estimated present value of \$60,000. However, I wish to assure the Senator from Oregon that this is not a transfer of land owned by the United States without the giving of consideration by the transferee.

In fact, the United States will receive substantial benefits by this transfer, which will soon surpass the value of the property to be conveyed.

The Department of Agriculture reports that under the memorandum of understanding entered into in preparation for this transfer of title, the University of Missouri assumed operations and maintenance expenses of the station and facilities. This action by the university made possible the release of Agricultural Research Service personnel for additional high priority cooperative research work, both at this experiment station and elsewhere; as one example, irrigation studies at Elsberry, Mo., in cooperation with the State of Missouri, and the Soil Conservation Service.

The Department further reports that were it not for this transfer of responsibility, an additional expenditure of \$20,000 a year would be required to attain this same result.

It is for this reason, that the Department of Agriculture recommends on S. 1034, as it did on Public Law 825, of the 81st Congress, that the transfer of title to this Agricultural Experiment Station, be made, without cost to the transferee, the University of Missouri.

Mr. President, with this additional information, and with this understanding as a part of the legislative history of this bill, I trust that the senior Senator of Oregon [Mr. MORSE] will withdraw his objection and that the Senate will pass S. 1034, with the amendment I have proposed.

CONGRESSIONAL RESERVE TRAINING UNIT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, those of us who are Members of the Congress and who also hold active United States Army Reserve or National Guard commissions have long felt a need for some means of maintaining our Reserve status in good standing.

Recognizing this need, the Department of the Army has now organized a Reserve training unit which will be titled "The United States Army Congressional Command and Operations Group, USAR."

This unit will conduct training assemblies once weekly while the Congress is in session. Assemblies normally will be conducted on Tuesday morning at 0830 hours. The initial meeting, which will be an organizational meeting, will be held this Wednesday morning at 0830 in the House caucus room.

Col. ROBERT L. F. SIKES, USAR, Representative from Florida, has agreed to act as liaison with the Army for this program. He has been assured by the Army that these training assemblies will be stimulating, informative, educational, and up to date. The program affords an excellent opportunity to a Reserve officer to keep up his Reserve status and interests with minimum interference with congressional duties.

Participation in this unit will be on a nonpay basis. Members of the Congress who hold commissions in the Ready, Standby, or Retired Reserve of the Army, or who are commissioned in the National Guard, are eligible for membership in the unit. Staff members of congressional committees and staff members of individual Congressmen who are commissioned in the Reserve components are invited to participate. Membership in this unit will not sever affiliation of the member with his home unit. The Department of the Army will insure that individual records of members will continue to be kept in their present home Reserve unit, and credit for participation in the congressional training unit will be entered in the records of their home unit.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 15, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to implement further the act of July 15, 1946, by approving the signature by the Secretary of the Treasury of an agreement amending the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of December 6, 1945.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, in accordance with the previous order, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 16, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 15 (legislative day of April 12), 1957:

IN THE NAVY

I nominate the following-named midshipmen (Naval Academy) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

William A. Abbott	Allan G. Brookes, Jr.
Robert H. Ailes	Dennis M. Brooks
William T. Alexander	Bobby S. Broome
Thomas L. Allman, Jr.	Donald G. Brown
Theodore A. Almstedt, Jr.	Kenneth C. Brown
Harvey K. Altergott	Parke L. Brown, Jr.
Franklin F. Alvarez	Randall R. Brown
Anders T. Anderson	William T. Brown
Edward E. Anderson, Jr.	Thomas M. Browne
George W. Anderson	George W. Bryant
Charles H. Andrews, Jr.	Wilbur P. Buck
Thomas W. Andrews	James A. Buckner
Gary P. Antonides	Harold O. Bullock, Jr.
Philip Arcuni	Chester W. Burchett
George W. Ashford, Jr.	Thomas J. Burke
Harvey B. Atkinson, Jr.	David P. Burleigh
Robert F. Atwell III	James M. Burns
Dwight E. Avis, Jr.	John D. Burns
Samuel M. Bailey, Jr.	David L. Butterfield
James C. Baker	James J. Caciola
Peter A. Baker	Thomas S. Cameron, Jr.
Ronald E. Baker	William Campbell, Jr.
Joseph F. Ballou	Charles S. Carroll
James E. Bangert	Richard M. Chanslor
Milton H. Bank II	Richard N. Charles
Harold D. Barker	Ejner S. Christensen, Jr.
Nathaniel C. Barker	John E. Christensen, Jr.
Frank W. Barnes	Robert W. S. Christenson
Craig L. Barnum	Loren L. Clark
John E. Bartocci	Redmond L. Clevenger
Bryan W. Barton	Frederick B. Cobi
Stanley E. Bator, Jr.	Lawrence Cohen
Herbert Bauer	William M. Cole II
Charles J. Beasley	James J. Coleman
Don G. Beatty	William N. Collier, Jr.
James R. Beatty III	David M. Collins
Robert R. Beeler	Eugene D. Conner
Paul O. Behrends	Henry B. Converse
James E. Bender	John H. Cook III
William B. Benjes	Thomas L. P. Cook
Bruce A. Bennington	Daniel L. Cooper
James W. Bibb	David S. Cooper
Charles E. Blele, Jr.	John H. Copeland
Richard O. Black	Samuel W. Coulbourn
Ronald K. Blackner	James P. Cox
George R. Biessing	William B. Cox
Harold A. Boggs, Jr.	Donald R. Crandall
Charles S. Bond	Ian R. Crichton
James H. Bostick	William M. Crowe, Jr.
Bruce B. Bower	Alton I. Crowell, Jr.
Robert L. Bowers	William N. Currie
Joseph J. Boyajian	William H. Curry, Jr.
Heyward E. Boyce III	Frederick O. Dammann
Peter B. Boyne	Robert L. Daughenbaugh
Frederick L. Bradiey, Jr.	Charles L. Davis
Robert Brazzon	John W. Davis, Jr.
Leroy E. Brenner	Philip C. Davis

Ray E. Davis, Jr.	Alvin G. Haworth, Jr.
John A. DeCarlo	Jesse H. Heald, Jr.
Robert F. Deegan	Robert I. Helsner, Jr.
Robert E. DeLashmitt	John S. Hellewell
David A. Deio	Allen P. Hemphill, Jr.
Bruce DeMars	Patrick Henry, Jr.
Jefferson R. Dennis, Jr.	John W. Herlihy
James P. Dickey	George G. Herring III
Jacob P. Dildier, Jr.	Wesley C. Hewitt
Charles J. Diehlmann	John S. Heyde, Jr.
John S. Disher	Shannon D. Heyward
Ned E. Dixon	Orrie G. Hiett, Jr.
Richard H. Doliiver	Theodore K. Higgins
Thomas F. Donnelly	William H. Higgins
Robert A. Doragh	Dean H. Hines
Ray W. Dove, Jr.	Richard J. Hlava
Thomas F. Drumm, Jr.	William J. Hobler, Jr.
Ferdinand C. Dugan	Lawrence M. Hogan
III	John A. Holt, III
Andrew F. Dulik	Herbert L. Hoppe
William C. Dunham	John E. Horsefield
Stanton B. Dunlap	Frederic N. Howe, Jr.
Robert J. Duppenenthaler	Jonathan T. Howe
James E. Durr	James J. Hower
Thomas E. Dyer	John H. Howland
Thomas A. Eades	Ira A. Hughey
Leon A. Edney	Leo G. Hyatt
Clifford H. Eley III	David A. Isquith
Warren R. Ellsworth, Jr.	Thomas P. James, Jr.
Terry E. Emery	Vencin L. Jamison
Richard F. Emmett	David W. Jaynes
Richard E. Enkeboll	George W. Jensen
Theodore W. Erikson	Glen L. Jermstad
David L. Fahrney	John D. Jerome
William G. Fallai	Leonard W. Johnson II
Grover F. Fannin	Peter A. Junghans
Raymond J. Fazzio	Steven E. Kadas
Bruce C. Felt	Norman H. Kail
Francis J. Fendler, Jr.	Richard N. Kane
Lloyd W. Fernald, Jr.	Bennett D. Katz
David B. Fickenschner	William A. Kaufman
David E. Fields	Timothy E. Keating
John L. Finley	John J. Kelley
William A. Finn	Daniel J. Kenney
Lloyd D. Follmer, Jr.	Roy A. Kensinger
Frank R. Ford, Jr.	William A. Kerr, Jr.
James H. Foresman III	Robert L. Kershner
Robert N. Foss	Martin D. Kiefer
Donald W. Fowlkes	Richard H. Kiel
Robert F. Fox	Carleton J. King, Jr.
Thomas R. Fox	James W. King
Bruce Friederich	Thomas J. Kirkland III
Wayne R. Fritz	James D. Kirkpatrick
James R. Gant	Montelle N. Knapp
Dudley A. Gaouette	Fredrick C. Knauf
Walter J. Gautier	Richard H. Knauf, Jr.
Joseph J. Gawarkiewicz III	William C. Knodle
Richard C. Gentz	Jerry G. Knutson
Michele D. Giambattista	Joseph W. Koch, Jr.
Douglas B. Gibson	Alfred M. Koster IV
Ronald B. Gibson	Leonard T. Kozlov
Sherwood E. Gifford, Jr.	Theodore R. Kramer, Jr.
Harry M. S. Gimber III	Thomas J. Krilowicz
Lawrence B. Goldstein	William W. Kronzer
Ronald G. Goldstone	Urban R. Lamay, Jr.
James P. Googe, Jr.	George E. Lampert, Jr.
Paul E. Graff	William G. Lange
Kermit W. Greeneisen	George M. Lanman
Duane F. Greenhoe	Kent W. Larabee
Robert T. Grigsby	Rene R. LaSalle
Michael J. Gubitosi	Richard N. Leahy
Charles R. Hall, III	Mark M. Lenhart
John E. Hamilton	Rex L. Leonard
Ira R. Hanna	William N. Leslie
Richard D. Hartman	Edmund F. Lewis
Robert K. Hastie	Philip R. Licari
Duran T. Hatfield	Donald J. Lisa
Paul L. Hathaway, Jr.	Gill F. Livingston
Robert R. Haven, Jr.	Fred W. Llewellyn III
Carlton E. Haviland	Robert G. Loewenthal
Allan H. Hawk	Cleve E. Loman, Jr.
	Andrew P. Longton
	Gary B. Lowe
	Douglas L. Lowrance
	Wendell H. Lueker
	Charles T. Luke, Jr.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 181

S. 1034

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 15 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SYMINGTON to the bill (S. 1034), to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri, viz:

1 Beginning on page 2, line 22, with the word "Such",
2 strike out all through page 3, line 4, and insert in lieu thereof
3 the following: "Such property shall be conveyed upon such
4 conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture
5 will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agri-
6 cultural experimental work of the Department of Agricul-
7 ture and the State of Missouri. The conveyance of such
8 property shall contain a reservation to the United States of

1 all the minerals in the land together with the right to pros-
 2 pect for, mine, and remove the same under such regula-
 3 tions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.”

85TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

S. 1034

Calendar No. 181

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. SYMINGTON to the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

APRIL 15 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

April 16, 1957

The House then agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill (p. 5222). This bill was then sent to and approved by the President yesterday, Apr. 16. (For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digests 65 and 66.)

6. PROPERTY. Passed with amendment S. 1034, to transfer the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the U. of Mo.. Agreed to Sen. Symington's amendment to leave the conditions to the Secretary and reserve to the U.S. the mineral rights. pp. 5143-9
Sen. Morse explained his formula regarding his objections to conveyance of Federal property without compensation of at least 50% of the market value if given to a local government agency for public use, and 100% if for a private use. He inserted a report from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerning S. 1529, authorizing that Department to convey an agricultural experiment station in Klamath Falls, Ore., to Klamath County. He agreed with Sen. Carroll that Federal grants-in-aid to State corporations might lead the Morse formula not to apply. pp. 5153-6
7. LANDS. Received from this Department and the Army notice of intention of the departments to interchange jurisdiction of military and national forest lands. p. 5117
Sen. Carlson inserted resolutions of the Kans. House and ten American Legion posts criticizing the land procurement policies of the Corps of Engineers in the Tuttle Creek Dam area. pp. 5120-1
8. RECLAMATION. Received from the Department of the Interior a report on the San Angelo project, Tex.. p. 5117
Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 12, to transfer the right-of-way for Yellowtail dam and reservoir. pp. 5138-48
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed contract with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for transmission and exchange services. p. 5117
Sen. Kefauver criticized the privately owned power and light companies for advertisements attacking public power, and inserted a letter from the Internal Revenue Service concerning the deductibility of such advertising costs from the income tax. pp. 5137-8
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a Penna. Senate resolution urging more adequate safeguards against foreign imports such as the quota system protecting certain farm products. pp. 5117-18
Sen. Malone inserted Nev. Legislature and other organizations' resolutions urging an end to the trade agreements program, and editorials supporting this stand. pp. 5167-73
11. MEAT PROMOTION. Sen. Hennings inserted a Mo. Livestock Ass'n resolution opposing S. 646, to establish a self-help meat promotion program, and asking that it be deferred. He also inserted a letter from the group's President stating that, since the present program was effective, the proposal might increase costs without additional value. pp. 5121-2
12. BUDGET. Sen. Morse criticized the Department for proposing to absorb the Forest Service 1957 fire-fighting costs from other programs, while presenting a 1958 budget that increased all such programs (pp. 5158-9). He inserted an editorial claiming there is a contrast between the President's budget promises in 1952 with the 1958 budget. He urged Congress to be the final judge on how funds are expended, and to stop allowing the transfer of funds from one

program to another. He discussed the necessity of the Upper Colorado River project with Sen. Souglas, defending it as an investment in water conservation. pp. 5157-61

13. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Subcommittee on Housing, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, in its "Review of Military Housing Programs," (S. Rept. 231) comments that "Foreign currencies made available through the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities provide today the most advantageous means of financing overseas housing." The Report discusses the advantages of Public Laws 161 and 963, 84th Congress, which allowed the construction of housing with currencies generated through any disposal transaction, even though the country in which the Housing is to be built does not buy our surplus commodities.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. BUILDINGS. Sen. Magnuson criticized the administration's "unworkable" lease-purchase program for federal buildings and inserted an editorial, "Lease, Purchase, and Lose," on this subject. p. A2999
15. FORESTS. Sen. Kefauver inserted an editorial describing the Mission 66 program designed to preserve our national parks in their natural state, and to provide more adequate facilities to take care of the growing number of visitors each year. p. A2999
16. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Hood River Oreg. Chamber of Commerce release giving details of an awards dinner for such categories as horticulture, orchard management, orchard soil management, and citizenship. p. A3001
17. BUDGET. Sen. Hennings inserted an editorial, "Difficult, Perilous Task," discussing some of the problems facing Congress in reducing the President's budget. p. A3002
- Rep. Hemphill inserted an editorial criticizing the budget and stating that the people want to know why Federal expenditures can no longer be controlled. p. A3007
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Neal stating that big reductions in the budget, the ones that really count, can come only through a judicious reappraisal of our commitments for national defense and foreign economic aid. p. A3011
18. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Brown inserted a speech delivered by J. W. Fanning, division of agricultural economics, University of Ga., "Looking Ahead in Southern Agriculture." pp. A3005-6
- Rep. Bentley inserted a press release regarding the results of an annual congressional poll taken among his constituents, including votes by farmers on the soil bank program, price supports, etc. p. A3015
19. AUTOMATION. Rep. Sheehan commended and inserted a recent address as "an understandable and informative discussion of the much-misunderstood project of automation." pp. A3010-1
20. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Ullman inserted a bulletin discussing the administration's position with regard to the Hells Canyon stretch on the Snake River and stating that the FPC "submissively" supports this position. pp. A3019-20
- Rep. Laird inserted a Wisc. State Legislature resolution H.R. 742, relating to the improvement of the upper Fox River in Wisc. pp. A3020-1

2. The Crow Tribe, by act of Congress, has vested property rights in the site as a power site.

The 66th Congress, in the act of June 4, 1920, an act to provide for the allotment of lands to the Crow Tribe, provided in section 10 as follows:

"That any unallotted lands on the Crow Reservation chiefly valuable for the development of water power shall be reserved from allotment or other disposition hereunder, for the benefit of the Crow Tribe of Indians" (41 Stat. 751, 754).

It is submitted that this provision is a recognition of special property values in power sites within the Crow Reservation, and vests said values in the Crow Tribe. Hence, any taking of such vested property rights must be a subject of compensation.

Also as a general legal principle, the right of Indians to the special waterpower values on reservation lands was set forth by the Honorable Harlan F. Stone, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, when he was Attorney General in President Coolidge's Cabinet. The then Attorney General in an opinion written at the request of the President held:

"If the extent of the Indian rights depended merely on definitions, or on deductions to be drawn from descriptive terms, there might be some question whether the right of 'occupancy and use' included any right to the hidden or latent resources of the land, such as minerals [or potential water power], (matter in brackets supplied) of which the Indians in their original state had no knowledge. As a practical matter, however, that question has been resolved in favor of the Indians by a uniform series of legislative and treaty provisions beginning many years ago and extending to the present time. * * * In all these instances Congress has recognized the right of the Indians to receive the full [sales] value of the land, including the value of the timber, the minerals, [and all other elements of value] (matter in brackets supplied) * * *" (34 Op. Atty. Gen. 171, 178-179, May 12, 1924).

More specifically with respect to the precise lands and power site in question, the Attorney General wrote in an opinion to the Secretary of the Interior:

"Similar provisions have been made in many other cases for the sale of surplus tribal lands, all the proceeds of all elements of value to go to the tribe. In a recent act for further allotment of Crow Indian lands (41 Stat. 751), the minerals are reserved to the tribe instead of passing to the allottees (Sec. 6); and moreover, unallotted lands chiefly valuable for the development of water power are reserved from allotment 'for the benefit of the Crow Tribe of Indians' (sec. 10) (34 Op. Atty. Gen. 181-190, May 27, 1924).

"In respect to legislation and treaties of this character, two views are possible. First, that the right of occupancy and use extends merely to the surface and the United States, in providing that the Indians shall ultimately receive the value of the hidden and latent resources, merely giving them its own property as an act of grace. Second, that the Indian possession extended to all elements of value in or connected with their lands, and the Government, in securing those values to the Indians, recognizes and confirms their preexisting right. If it were necessary here to decide as between these opposing views, I should incline strongly to the latter; mainly because Indian possession has always been recognized as complete and exclusive until terminated by conquest or treaty, or by the exercise of that plenary power of guardianship to dispose of tribal property of the Nation's wards without their consent" (id., p. 191).

3. That Indians constitute a special case is so well established in our law as to need no elaboration here. A statement of this policy that appears particularly apposite in

the instant case was enunciated in May, 1953, by the Court of Claims, in the *Sioux Tribe v. U. S.* (125 Ct. Claims 439; 111 Fed. Sup. 766). The Court said:

"The argument (of the Government opposing an award) has force, and between equals dealing at arm's length might be controlling * * * we think it was the guardian's (i. e., the Government's) duty to account to the ward for the land which the ward had lost and the guardian had gained * * *."

Also, in *Klamath Indians v. United States* (296 U. S. 244) the Supreme Court in 1935 reiterated that the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indians resembled "those arising out of the relation of guardian and ward * * *." The Court went on to rule:

"The obligation of the United States to make good plaintiff's loss is a moral one, calling for action by Congress in accordance with what it shall determine to be right" (p. 255).

STEWART FRENCH,
Committee Counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The amendments of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on page 5, line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "a share"; at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "justifiable" and insert "equitable", and, in the same line, after the word "considerations", to strike out "Nothing contained herein shall be taken as an admission by the United States that it is under any legal obligation to pay more than just compensation to said Crow Tribe and, in any suit brought as provided in section 3 of this resolution, no amount in excess of the sum above stated shall be awarded unless the court find that the whole of said sum is less than just compensation for the lands taken. No attorney fees shall be allowed out of the amount paid under authority of this resolution."; on page 9, line 22, after "Sec. 3.", to strike out "Unless suit to determine whether an additional amount to that specified in section 1 hereof is due as just compensation is brought in the Court of Claims by the Crow Tribe within three years after the effective date of this joint resolution, the" and insert "The"; and, on page 10, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "In the event of such suit, the court shall have jurisdiction as under section 1505, title 28, United States Code and in determining just compensation shall take into account the sum specified in section 1 hereof and the rights reserved to the tribe by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2 hereof. The amount embraced in such judgment, if any, as may be entered against the United States shall be deposited in the Treasury to be available in like manner as the sum specified in section 1 hereof. Review of the judgment entered shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same limitations, as govern in the case of other claims cognizable under the aforementioned section 1505."; so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That from funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, for the Missouri River Basin project, there shall be transferred in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians, Mon-

tana, the sum of \$5,000,000. Said sum includes both just compensation for the transfer to the United States as herein provided of the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to the tribal lands described in section 2 of this resolution and of the special value to the United States of said lands for utilization in connection with its authorized Missouri River Basin project, in addition to other equitable considerations. Neither the initial transfer of such funds to the tribe, as provided herein, nor any subsequent per capita distribution thereof shall be subject to Federal income tax.

SEC. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, there is hereby transferred to the United States the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to lands situated in the Big Horn County, Mont., herein-after described under the headings "Parcel A" and "Parcel B."

PARCEL A

Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, and containing 573.84 acres, more or less.

A tract of unsurveyed, unallotted Indian land described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Big Horn River at a point on the west line of lot 9, section 18, township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, said point being at elevation 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian; thence southerly along the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to a point on the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, whose elevation is 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the westerly side of the Big Horn River; thence easterly along the said south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to a point of intersection with the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River; thence running upstream along the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River to a point of intersection with the south line of township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; thence easterly along the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, to a point on the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, whose elevation is 3,675 feet; thence running downstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675 to a point of intersection with the west line of township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian; thence northerly along the west line of said township 6 south, range 31 east, to the point of beginning, and containing 4,711.6 acres, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, further described as follows: Beginning at a point where the 3,675-foot contour to the left of the Big Horn River intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, said point being approximately 5,400 feet westerly of the point of intersection of the Big Horn River and the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 5.7 acres, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation and along Hoodoo Creek further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation where the 3,675-foot contour on the east bank of Hoodoo Creek intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to its intersection with the middle of the thread of Hoodoo Creek; thence running downstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 1.3 acres, more or less.

The total area above described is 5,352.44 acres, more or less, situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

PARCEL B

Lots 1, 5, and 6 of section 18, lots 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 17, lots 6 and 7, section 16, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 325.50 acres, more or less, and situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

(b) There is reserved from the right, title, and interest transferred as to parcel B, the Indian Irrigation Service canal and appurtenant facilities, Big Horn unit, Crow Indian Irrigation Department, as now constructed or as they may be hereafter modified, until such time as said canal and appurtenant facilities may be replaced.

(c) Except as to such area as the Secretary determines to be required for the dam site and the construction and operating campsite, the right, title, and interest transferred shall be exclusive of the rights to minerals, including gas and oil, beneath the surface: *Provided*, That no permit, license, lease, or other document covering the exploration for or the extraction of such minerals shall be granted by or under the authority of the Secretary except under such conditions and with such stipulations as the Secretary deems adequate to protect the interests of the United States in the construction, operation, maintenance and use of the Yellowtail unit.

(d) The members of the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana shall be permitted to hunt and fish in and on the Yellowtail Reservoir and taking area without a license.

SEC. 3. The sum provided by section 1 hereof shall constitute full, complete, and final settlement of any and all claims by the tribe on account of the transfer to the United States as therein provided of the tribe's right, title, and interest in and to the lands referred to in section 2 hereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was amended so as to read:

Whereas the 84th Congress, 1st session, adopted Senate Joint Resolution 135 providing "for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming," to which reference is hereby made; and

Whereas on June 7, 1956, the President returned said resolution, "without my approval," with comment which included the following:

"In essence, this resolution culminates a decade of negotiation and disagreement be-

tween the Department of the Interior and the Crow Indians with respect to the amount of compensation to be paid to the tribe for lands required for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, for which the initial construction appropriation was made in the fiscal year 1956 and for which an additional \$10,850,000 was included in the budget for the fiscal year 1957.

"The standard of payment for land acquired by the Government is 'just compensation,' or 'fair market value.' However, I recognize that, as a matter of policy, the Federal Government has made awards in excess of 'just compensation' in other cases involving Indian lands. If the Congress determines that it wishes to provide for an extra payment in this case, it should not be done under the claim that it is 'just compensation.' The amount, the method for computing it, and the equitable justification for it should be clearly established on acceptable premises. Neither the resolution nor the legislative history does this.

"A statutory settlement of this kind of controversy might be acceptable if soundly and equitably premised and if it reflected a substantial measure of agreement between parties to the dispute. I regret that the extravagant nature of the award contemplated by Senate Joint Resolution 135 requires this action, which may cause some additional delay in proceeding with the construction of the Yellowtail unit. It is my hope that the Congress can approve a statutory settlement which will permit expeditious action to proceed with the construction of this much-needed project."; and

Whereas the Crow Indians, by a majority vote of its tribal council through Resolution No. 63, adopted January 11, 1956, showed its willingness to cooperate in advancing the construction of Yellowtail Dam as a multiple-purpose development as a part of the Missouri River Basin system for flood control, river regulation, irrigation storage, and hydroelectric power production by a further surrender of a valuable part of the remaining reservation; and

Whereas, by telegram dated May 29, 1956, the duly elected officers of the Crow Indian Tribal Council withdrew opposition to said Senate Joint Resolution 135 and urged the President to sign said resolution into law; and

Whereas the Crow Indian Tribal Council, by resolution on January 25, 1957, reaffirmed its previous position with respect to accepting the \$5 million payment in connection with the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir right-of-way, which resolution has been certified to the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas the Congress has repeatedly shown its willingness and readiness to recognize cooperation by Indian tribes in advancing resource development through multiple-purpose projects such as Yellowtail Dam; and

Whereas the Federal Power Commission and the Department of the Interior have approved awards to Indian tribes in connection with hydroelectric power developments by non-Federal agencies in at least two transactions, where special values and other equitable considerations were essential factors (to the Flathead Indians in western Montana and to the Warm Springs Indians in Oregon, where Indian lands for power-site purposes are leased at rates which in 50 years yield proportionately more than proposed in this resolution); and

Whereas said amounts of special values and considerations in connection with Yellowtail Dam will be repaid to the Federal Treasury through power revenues paid by power consumers of the Missouri River Basin power system; and

Whereas facts and circumstances are available to support the special values and other justifiable considerations and thereby meet the objections set forth in the President's message of June 7, 1956: Now, therefore, be it,

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the joint resolution was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have followed the very able presentation made this afternoon of the case in support of the Yellowtail Dam proposal. As the Senator knows, I have been a longtime supporter of the Yellowtail project. I want the RECORD to show that I enthusiastically supported the passage of the bill today.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Oregon has been an advocate of this particular proposal not merely this year but for many years past. His help has been of great significance in securing the passage of the measure. I want him to know that the Senators from Wyoming and Montana appreciate his unfailing support.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Montana.

TRANSFER OF TITLE OF MIDWEST CLAYPAN EXPERIMENT STATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 181, S. 1034.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri for agricultural purposes certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, yesterday I sent to the desk an amendment to S. 1034. The amendment was printed in the RECORD on page 5061. I have discussed the amendment with the able and distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and believe it meets in full his objection to the bill as reported by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 22, after the word "less," it is proposed to strike out:

Such property shall be conveyed upon the condition that it shall be used by the curators of the University of Missouri for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the event that the curators of the University of Missouri shall cease to use such property for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to the said property shall automatically revert to the United States.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Such property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Missouri. The con-

veyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I assure my friend, the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], that not only am I satisfied with the amendment he has offered, but I wish to offer him exceedingly high commendation for the typical statesmanship he is exhibiting again in this matter as he does in other matters.

The Senator from Missouri in the first instance was not fully aware of the rather technical basis of the objections I raised to his bill, because we were of one mind as to the objectives. Our disagreement was only over a small matter of wording. The Senator from Missouri has studied the statement I made concerning the matter and has assured me that he meant this bill to be identical in objective with the so-called dry-land bills which were passed some years ago by the Senate. The Senator from Missouri has offered an amendment which brings this bill into complete agreement with the so-called dry-land bills.

I thank the Senator from Missouri, and I wish to say to him on the floor of the Senate that no one has cooperated with me more completely in the past several years in the application of the so-called Morse formula to the transfer of Federal property than has the junior Senator from Missouri. I thank him very much for his assistance.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon for his gracious remarks. I am sure the present occupant of the chair, the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], will agree with me that there is no Member of the Senate from whom we would rather have such high commendation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 233, Senate Joint Resolution 70.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 70) requesting the President to proclaim the week April 28 to May 4, 1957, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 70) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 28 and ending May 4, 1957, as National Mental Health Week, and urging the people throughout the Nation to cooperate in the fight for the prevention, treatment, and cure of mental illness, and inviting the communities of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The preamble was agreed to.

BANNING PENSION PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN PRISONERS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 226, H. R. 71.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 71) to prohibit the payment of pensions to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 60 days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the bill provides that pension granted under public or private laws administered by the Veterans Administration shall not be paid to an individual who has been imprisoned in a Federal, State, or local penal institution as a result of conviction for a felony or misdemeanor for any part of the period beginning on the 61st day of his imprisonment and ending when the imprisonment ends.

The bill has the approval of veterans' organizations. The pension is merely suspended during the period of imprisonment. It does not apply to veterans whose disability is service connected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 71) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATE PLANS FOR AID TO THE BLIND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 227, H. R. 3035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3035) to provide a temporary extension of certain special provisions relating to State plans for aid to the blind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill, as reported, is to extend

from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1959, the provisions of section 344 of the Social Security Act amendments of 1950, which provide for the approval by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of certain State plans for aid to the blind. The original expiration date was extended in 1954 from June 30, 1955, to June 30, 1957. This bill proposes a further extension of 2 years. The bill has application to only two States, namely, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORSE in the chair). The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia be kind enough to advise me of the reasons why, in the judgment of the Finance Committee, it was desirable to provide for only a 2-year extension to Pennsylvania and Missouri, in connection with this measure?

I should like very briefly to express my point of view to the Senator from Virginia, so that he will be able to answer my question: It has been my understanding that Pennsylvania has for some time had a plan for pensions for the blind, as well as a plan for aid to the needy blind. Pennsylvania and Missouri have somewhat more generous provisions for aid to the blind than do other States.

It has been my hope, as one of the co-sponsors of the original bill, that the generosity on our part would not be penalized by a requirement by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that we comply with the requirements of the Federal act and not go beyond the limitations of the Federal act, by making more blind persons eligible for pensions than the Federal act would appear to permit.

It has been my thought that this matter was pretty much a question of States' rights, and that we in Pennsylvania should not be required to cut our cloth according to a uniform pattern, so long as the only money we obtained from the Federal Government was used to pay aid to the needy blind, which I understand we now do.

I shall appreciate having the Senator from Virginia comment on that point.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the matter was thoroughly discussed in the committee. We believe Pennsylvania and Missouri should conform with the standard law. They are the only two States in the Union that do not. Information received from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicates that the degree of blindness required in these two States is more stringent than that generally required by States which operate programs in full conformity with the Social Security Act. I understand that some needy persons who are not determined to be blind within the definitions used in Missouri and Pennsylvania but who have not sufficient vision to engage in activities for which sight is essential, are denied assistance in these States, whereas they would generally be found eligible in other States. The Committee on Finance favors the full compliance by these two States and believes the 2-year extension will provide sufficient time for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the States of Pennsyl-

vania and Missouri to plan for bringing the programs in full conformity.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I fully intend to vote for the bill; but I should like to have the RECORD show my understanding—which I believe to be correct—that the additional liberality of the Pennsylvania law is paid for by the citizens of Pennsylvania, out of State taxes, and is not a charge on the Federal Government. It was for that reason that it seemed to me that we should not be required to conform, since the matter is one of States rights.

Mr. BYRD. The subject is quite complicated. If the Senator from Pennsylvania will come before the Finance Committee at the expiration of the 2 years, we will consider the matter carefully, from the point of view of making the arrangement permanent.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 3035) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DUTY-FREE ENTRY OF METAL SCRAP

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 228, House bill 4686, continuing the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4686) to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4686) to continue until the close of June 30, 1958, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the purpose of H. R. 4686 is to continue the existing exemption of metal scrap from import duties and taxes for another year, until June 30, 1958.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4686) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHICAGOLAND COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY EXPOSITION—BILL PASSED OVER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 229, H. R. 4803.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that that bill be passed over. It is desired to have it considered at another time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 230, H. R. 6304.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6304) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

The first amendment was on page 2, line 13, after the word "the", to strike out "United States," and insert "United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was at the beginning of line 14, to strike out:

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 1957.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

SEC. 2. This act shall be effected with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the day following the date of its enactment and before July 1, 1959.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, H. R. 6304, as passed by the House, would have made permanent the present temporary privilege accorded to servicemen stationed abroad to send to the United States duty free, bona fide gifts not exceeding \$50 in value. The present temporary privilege is scheduled to expire June 30, 1957. The Finance Committee amended the bill to extend the privilege for a period of 2 years, or until July 1, 1959.

I offer a technical amendment to the committee amendment, on page 2, line 18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 18, after the word "be" it is proposed to strike out "effected," and insert in lieu thereof "effective."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of-

ferred by the Senator from Virginia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to extend for a period of 2 years the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad."

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR WASHINGTON STATE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 231, House Joint Resolution 126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 126) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Sixth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 126 is to permit the entry, free of duty, of articles imported for exhibition at the Washington State Sixth International Trade Fair to be held at Seattle, Wash.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHICAGOLAND COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY EXPOSITION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 229, H. R. 4803.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4803) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Chicagoland Commerce

ment falls to the floor of the Senate as just a deadweight fallacy."

I want you to remember that, because the States rights argument has taken on an emotional sanction aspect in American thinking. The only time a State right argument has any basis in law is when the proponent of it wants to argue that a legislative proposal by the Congress of the United States is unconstitutional in that it is beyond the delegated power and jurisdiction of the Congress.

Well, he got me out in the cloakroom afterward and he said, "I was waiting for somebody to wrap that around my neck sometime, but I didn't think you would do it."

Now, listen to the argument of the proponents of the Goldwater amendment as to why we ought to delegate authority over labor relations to the States as a State right. What they really want to see as a matter of social policy is a nullification of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

I am always interested in the position of the State righters. Last week in the Labor Committee we were dealing with legislation proposing the extension of coverage of minimum wages. We had this States right argument being made—we ought to leave minimum-wage coverage to the States. I want to tell you I know of no better way of breaking down the protection of workers in this country than to fall for the Goldwater alarm which would delegate more and more authority to the States in the field of labor-management relations. It will not be done with my vote. I want to work cooperatively with the States, but when you come to the basic question of jurisdiction, keep it vested in the Federal Government, because if you delegate away the Federal jurisdiction, as the Goldwater amendments will do, then, of course, you have lost the great right of Congress to see to it that abuses are not developed on a State basis by anti-labor legislation such as you are going to get. I think, as the aftermath of the present Senate investigation unless this Congress acts and acts quickly with sane legislation.

I wanted to mention this because it seems to me that in discussing these labor issues I have been living up to the teachings of Witte and Perlman. The tests of the theories we studied with them are to be found in their application; and as you study under Witte and Perlman the theory of labor economics and the theory of unionism, you see how right I am when I say we must take those theories and apply them to specific problems such as I have sought to raise here this noon.

The heritage of La Follette, Van Hise, Commons, Ely, and the other great professors who graced the University of Wisconsin in the first decades of the century has been preserved and enhanced by Professor Witte.

But there is something more than that, which a university or an individual professor must leave with students, if they are to leave school equipped to make a genuine contribution to their communities.

That is a devotion to truth, and to intellectual honesty. It is one thing to be intellectually honest in the classroom; it is quite another to be intellectually honest in business, in politics, in our chosen professions, in our personal relations with each other, and in formulating opinions on social issues. If a university is able to teach its students to seek the truth, to recognize the truth when it is found, and to act upon it, it has given them the greatest instrument for the improvement of society it can give.

Having been a teacher myself for 20 years, I know that this is the hardest thing of all to teach, just as it is the hardest thing of all to learn. But it is the calling of the university to do that, and its degree of success in doing it is the measure of its value to its community.

The same can be said of a professor. It is said that education is what we have left after we have forgotten everything we learned in school. Sometimes students are educated in this sense by their entire experience in college; occasionally by a single teacher who has the quality of being able to transmit it. I think that Ed Witte can safely be judged an overwhelming success according to this standard.

There is one more point I would like to make about Professor Witte, and his contribution to the University of Wisconsin and its students. Those of us who have addressed these meetings and taken part in the discussions are fairly well known, in one field or another, and for one reason or another. I see a great many faces here that are familiar to me—not just as old friends and acquaintances, but as outstanding people in government, labor, and academic life. But I know there are thousands of Professor Witte's students who are not here and are not mentioned on the program, but who honor him every day of their lives by adhering to the standards of intellectual integrity he taught them.

Not all the graduates of a university become outstanding national leaders; that is not the purpose of a State-supported university, nor should it be of any university, in my judgment. It should be its purpose to send back to the communities of the State young men and women who are educated in the sense that they cherish the truth, and have some idea of how to find it. There are thousands of young men and women in this State and in the Nation who attended the University of Wisconsin, and while they did not do their major work under Ed Witte, have sat in his classes and been enriched by that experience. They have been elevated by his instruction just as much as have those of us who are here, and they cherish the experience as much as we do.

They are the people whose quality attests to the success of a college professor, because it is up to them to uphold in their communities and in their local businesses and activities the objectives of education I have been discussing.

I know they are here in spirit.

I want to express one more thought about Professor Witte, and to him, before I close. It is this: I know that your official retirement from the University of Wisconsin will not mean an end to the work you are doing, or the end of your contributions to the study of economics and to your former students. We need your analytical mind and your constructive thinking as much as ever. I did not make this trip back here to write any epitaph, but on the contrary to help erect a milestone.

I hope that you will always continue to bless us with your friendship and intellectual guidance, just as you have in the past.

THE MORSE FORMULA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to renew my request.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to complete my speech without a quorum call.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thought the Senator would like to have a quorum present, in light of the speech he is about to make.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is very kind to me, but persons will read my speech, and I am speaking for the RECORD.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am sure the speech will make interesting reading.

Mr. MORSE. I do not want to disturb anyone at lunch. It is now a quarter after one.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I withdraw my request for a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is withdrawn.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have 2 or 3 so-called chore matters, as we use the term in the Senate, that I should like to dispose of. When I refer to them as chore matters, I do not wish to detract from their significance, but I should like to dispose of them before I talk on the subject on which I rise to speak today.

It will be recalled that some days ago, when we were discussing S. 1034 in the Senate, I pointed out that my attention had been called to a bill, of which I was a cosponsor, offered by very able colleague [Mr. NEUBERGER], S. 1529, a bill that seeks to authorize the conveyance of real property from the Federal Government to Klamath County, Oreg. It was my understanding, when the bill was introduced, that it did not violate the Morse formula, although I had not had the opportunity, prior to its introduction, to study it in detail.

Mr. President, with regard to S. 1529, on March 29, 1957, in a statement on the floor of the Senate I said that I would look into the provisions of the bill to determine whether or not the bill in any way violated the Morse formula. I indicated very clearly I was satisfied that if my colleague had thought the bill violated the Morse formula, he would not have introduced the bill in the first place, but that he, too, might have labored under a mistaken notion, as I might have. I stated that I would report to the Senate at a later date on the bill. I am now prepared to make that report, Mr. President, and to assure the Senate that the bill does not violate the Morse formula.

It is pretty well known, I think, by now, what the Morse formula is. It is the so-called policy which was promulgated for the first time in 1946, when I took the position that any transfer of Federal property to any local government agency—be it a school board, county, city, or any other local government agency—should be considered under a policy based upon the requirement that if the transfer of property was sought for a public use the local government agency should pay at least 50 percent of the appraised fair market value, and if the transfer was sought for a private use recipients should pay 100 percent of the appraised fair market value.

As the RECORD will show, in 1946 I pointed out that Federal property was being thrown into a political "grab bag" and Senators and Representatives were falling over each other to introduce bills in the Congress to secure this property for local government agencies without cost, but that the property belonged to all the taxpayers of the country, no matter where they lived, and that it was not morally right to dispose of Federal property on a "grab bag" basis.

I have consistently and persistently, as the record shows, held fast to that formula for more than 10 years. The record shows that as a result I have saved the Treasury of the United States several hundred million dollars.

Oh, there has been an exception now and then, Mr. President. Senators have gotten around me on occasion, by motion to bring up a particular bill which violated the Morse formula, but they have never gotten around me by the unanimous-consent procedure.

Having said what I have just said, I now wish to express my very deep appreciation to my colleagues in the Senate over the years for the great cooperation they have extended me with regard to this formula. The position has been, by and large, "so long as you are consistent and uniform, we will back you up."

I know of no exception I have ever made, Mr. President. If any bill has slipped through, it has been without my knowledge, or when I have been unavoidably absent from the Senate. Therefore, when the question was raised on March 29 as to whether or not a bill which bore my name might in any way violate the Morse formula, the Senate can be assured I was very much concerned about it, and proceeded forthwith to have a thorough investigation of the bill made. I am now ready to make a report on the bill (S. 1529).

I asked the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a report on this proposed land transfer, because we had been advised by the offices of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] and Representative ULLMAN, from my State, that the interested agencies were ready to handle the transfer administratively under the provisions of existing law. At my request, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare submitted a report, dated April 3, 1957, which I shall read shortly. It will be noted that in the third paragraph of this statement from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare it is stated:

In view of the benefits which have accrued and will accrue to the United States from the use of this property by Klamath County, the Department has determined to grant a public benefit allowance of 100 percent from the appraised fair value of the property.

Such action is warranted under section 203 (k) (1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

Mr. President, in view of the detailed comments set forth in the report of April 3, 1957, submitted to me by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I wish to read the report at this time, with such explanatory comments as I shall make in the process of the reading.

Mr. President, the letter of April 3, 1957, from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is signed by Chester B. Lund, Director, Office of Field Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The letter reads:

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have received a request from a member of your staff for certain information with respect to the proposed transfer of 86.41 acres of land located at Klamath Falls, Oreg., to Klamath County for educational purposes.

Section 203 (k) (1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of this Department, subject to disapproval of the

Administrator of General Services, to transfer surplus Federal real property for educational or public health purposes. This section also provides that in fixing the sale or lease value of property to be transferred, the Secretary shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by any State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or institution.

On December 7, 1956, Klamath County submitted an application to our San Francisco regional office for the acquisition of the subject property to be used as an agricultural experiment station to be operated by Oregon State College. After reviewing this application, our San Francisco regional office on December 12, 1956, requested the assignment of this property from the General Services Administration for transfer to the county for educational and research purposes. In view of the benefits which have accrued and will accrue to the United States from the use of this property by Klamath County, the Department has determined to grant a public benefit allowance of 100 percent from the appraised fair value of the property.

I digress from the letter long enough to point out, Mr. President, that in the application of the so-called Morse formula whenever it has been shown as to any particular bill that benefits will accrue to the Federal Government from the use of the property by the particular grantee, then the value of those benefits shall be taken into account in determining the amount the State agency should pay for the property.

That is exactly the point, as pointed out by the Department in connection with this particular transfer.

Going back to the letter:

In 1939, an education and research experiment station project was established on this 86-acre site since it was representative of approximately 10,000 acres of land under the Klamath Irrigation District operated by the Bureau of Reclamation which were considered unfit for agricultural use. Klamath County and the Oregon State College jointly entered into a lease with the Bureau of Reclamation for the use of the 86 acres as an experiment station to conduct a program of soil reclamation and improvement. As a result of the work conducted at the station, approximately 10,000 acres of land previously in class V have been reclassified and put into classes that now bear operation and maintenance costs in the district. Also, considerable information has been obtained on adapted crop varieties for this area and new varieties introduced here have added materially to the local economy. Klamath County has erected structures on this property having a value of \$75,000 and has plans for the erection of a new office and laboratory at a cost of \$30,000. In addition, the county has financed improvements such as plantings, fencing, deep drainage, land leveling, and soil improvements. The county and Oregon State College propose to continue the same program of soil reclamation and improvement as has been in effect since 1939 when they entered into the agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation.

I digress further from the letter to point out that this is a very important distinguishing factor between this bill and bills which violate the Morse formula.

I stress the point that the agricultural program for which this station was established in the first place will continue. Thus the case is brought into parallel with the so-called dryland experimental

tion bill, and in line with the Missouri bill, passed earlier in the session today.

In connection with the dryland bill, certain dryland stations were transferred to various States, including Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and several other States, under a cooperative arrangement with the United States Department of Agriculture, that the program would continue after the transfer. As the Department of Public Health, Education, and Welfare points out in its letter, this program, which has been operating in Klamath County, will be continued after the transfer.

Going back to the letter:

If the property is assigned to this Department by the General Services Administration, it will be conveyed to the county under the following terms and conditions:

1. For a period of 20 years from the date of the deed the property shall be used continuously for educational and research purposes in accordance with the proposed program and plan set forth in the application of the county.

I digress to point out that the continuation of this cooperative program for 20 years, with the amount of money which will be expended by the Oregon State College and the county of Klamath, will result in the investment of State and local funds, over the 20-year period, of many times the very few thousand dollars the property is worth at the present time. So the requirement that the transfer must be a transfer involving Federal benefits is overwhelmingly met in the bill of the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

2. During the period of 20 years the county will not resell, lease, mortgage, or encumber, or otherwise dispose of the property unless authorized in writing to do so by this Department.

The letter further shows that the bill itself contains the condition of Federal control to the degree set out in the transfer. In other words, this is not a transfer in which the Federal Government loses control in trying to protect all the taxpayers of the country. The Federal Government will see to it that the cooperative program is carried forward for 20 years.

3. The county shall file annual reports with this Department on the operation and maintenance of the program.

4. In the event of a breach of any of these conditions, all right, title, and interest in and to this property shall, at the option of the Government, revert to and become the property of the United States of America.

5. In the event of a national emergency declared by the Congress or the President of the United States, the Government shall have the right, in perpetuity, to the full use and possession of the property conveyed.

It is our understanding that the General Services Administration is furnishing you with background information regarding the acquisition of this property by the Bureau of Reclamation and its subsequent use by the county and Oregon State College under the lease with the Bureau of Reclamation.

We shall be glad to provide you with further information if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER B. LUND,
Director, Office of Field Administration.

Mr. President, I now ask that the letter in its entirety, without any of my

interpolations, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, April 3, 1957.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have received a request from a member of your staff for certain information with respect to the proposed transfer of 86.41 acres of land located at Klamath Falls, Oreg., to Klamath County for educational purposes.

Section 203 (k) (1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of this Department, subject to disapproval of the Administrator of General Services, to transfer surplus Federal real property for educational or public-health purposes. This section also provides that in fixing the sale or lease value of property to be transferred, the Secretary shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by any State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or institution.

On December 7, 1956, Klamath County submitted an application to our San Francisco regional office for the acquisition of the subject property to be used as an agricultural experiment station to be operated by Oregon State College. After reviewing this application, our San Francisco regional office on December 12, 1956, requested the assignment of this property from the General Services Administration for transfer to the county for educational and research purposes. In view of the benefits which have accrued and will accrue to the United States from the use of this property by Klamath County, the Department has determined to grant a public benefit allowance of 100 percent from the appraised fair value of the property.

In 1939, an education and research experiment station project was established on this 86-acre site since it was representative of approximately 10,000 acres of land under the Klamath Irrigation District operated by the Bureau of Reclamation which were considered unfit for agricultural use. Klamath County and the Oregon State College jointly entered into a lease with the Bureau of Reclamation for the use of the 86 acres as an experiment station to conduct a program of soil reclamation and improvement. As a result of the work conducted at the station, approximately 10,000 acres of land previously in Class V have been reclassified and put into classes that now bear operation and maintenance costs in the district. Also, considerable information has been obtained on adapted crop varieties for this area and new varieties introduced here have added materially to the local economy. Klamath County has erected structures on this property having a value of \$75,000 and has plans for the erection of a new office and laboratory at a cost of \$30,000. In addition, the county has financed improvements such as plantings, fencing, deep drainage, land leveling and soil improvements. The county and Oregon State College propose to continue the same program of soil reclamation and improvement as has been in effect since 1939 when they entered into the agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation.

If the property is assigned to this Department by the General Services Administration, it will be conveyed to the county under the following terms and conditions:

1. For a period of 20 years from the date of the deed the property shall be used continuously for educational and research purposes in accordance with the proposed pro-

gram and plan set forth in the application of the county.

2. During the period of 20 years the county will not resell, lease, mortgage, or encumber, or otherwise dispose of the property unless authorized in writing to do so by this Department.

3. The county shall file annual reports with this Department on the operation and maintenance of the program.

4. In the event of a breach of any of these conditions, all right, title, and interest in and to this property shall, at the option of the Government, revert to and become the property of the United States of America.

5. In the event of a national emergency declared by the Congress or the President of the United States, the Government shall have the right, in perpetuity, to the full use and possession of the property conveyed.

It is our understanding that the General Services Administration is furnishing you with background information regarding the acquisition of this property by the Bureau of Reclamation and its subsequent use by the county and Oregon State College under the lease with the Bureau of Reclamation.

We shall be glad to provide you with further information if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

CHESTER B. LUND,
Director, Office of Field Administration.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have gone into this subject in great detail, which ordinarily I would not do, only because I am personally involved in the bill, and I would not want the slightest misunderstanding to exist as to the position of the senior Senator from Oregon. I want the RECORD to be perfectly clear that this bill in no way violates the consistent objection I have raised since 1946 to any bill, introduced by any Senator, which seeks to transfer Federal property without some compensation therefor paid to all the taxpayers of the United States, into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield for a question.

Mr. CARROLL. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Oregon, in his wide experience, has come across a situation in which the Federal Government gave grants-in-aid to State corporations for governmental purposes. I have listened very carefully to the distinguished Senator's presentation in connection with the particular issue which he has been discussing, and I am thoroughly in accord with the position he has taken. However, it occurred to me that as a result of the 10 or 12 years' experience the Senator has had in connection with this subject, perhaps he may have come across a situation in which, many years ago, State corporations were formed and grants-in-aid were given to the State corporations for a governmental purpose. In a sense such purposes and objectives were laudable. Such a situation exists in Colorado today. I do not wish to commit the Senator in any way. The junior Senator from Colorado has not yet made up his mind. I wonder if I could draw upon the distinguished Senator's experience if in his investigations he has come upon such a situation.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to my good friend from Colorado that, speaking gen-

erally, and without any application to a specific bill, if a particular bill involves a factual situation in which a vested interest was created, and there is a continuing vested interest, the Morse formula does not apply, because the Government's word must be its bond. If as a result of legislation, we have created a vested interest which would justify the terms of a particular bill, under those circumstances I would take the position that the Morse formula does not apply.

I cannot say more than that to the Senator from Colorado, unless I have a specific bill before me. The Senator having raised the matter, I wish to emphasize the distinction between a public use—and he refers to a public use—and the use by a so-called corporate device for furthering private use.

We have had some bills in the Senate which involved the making available of some land to a chamber of commerce, for example, to make it possible for the chamber of commerce to invite industry into its town. The chamber of commerce would do that by offering free industrial sites to an industry in order to attract the industry into that town. That is a laudable undertaking for a chamber of commerce.

However, the Record will show that I said on the floor of the Senate, in such a case the chamber of commerce ought to pay for the land. I saw no reason why the citizens of the State of Maine or Florida or Colorado or any other State—my State was not involved, so I shall use my State as an example—should see the Federal Government grant to a chamber of commerce in the State of Oregon Federal land, which in turn would be given away to an industry which might like to come into my State. In addition, I said that, although the chamber of commerce had a right to attract industry to its city, I could see no reason why it should not, through its membership, take positions on the Main Street of that city and pass the tin cup and make a collection from its citizens, to make it possible to establish that industrial site.

We have had cases of that type, but offhand I do not recall a particular factual situation the Senator may have in mind. In a situation of that kind we have taken action under the Morse formula.

Mr. CARROLL. If the Senator will yield further, let us assume that many years ago a grant in aid came from the Federal Government to a State corporation formed for a public purpose, that purpose being, we will say, the distribution of funds to low-income groups and family-farm groups. If that grant-in-aid flows from the Federal Government to a State corporation, would the Federal Government still continue to retain jurisdiction over the funds?

Mr. MORSE. I believe the Senator has raised two questions. The first refers to whether the Morse formula would apply. In my judgment, the Morse formula would not be applicable in that factual situation.

The second question relates to what our policy should be in view of any proof that could be presented as to changing

circumstances that might justify a secession of that policy as to the future. There again I would say that, so far as any vested rights that were created by the original act are concerned, I would be inclined to say that we must keep our word and continue to see to it that those vested rights are protected.

Mr. CARROLL. To be more specific, some of these corporations were formed 20 years ago, and in a few States they are still functioning on the basis of the grant-in-aid given by the United States Government. Incidentally, the kind of corporation I have in mind is not under the jurisdiction of the State government. It is chartered by the State, and it exists in a more or less no man's land, and is neither a part of the Federal Government nor of the State government. It exists by virtue of its own charter and is governed by its own board of directors, with a grant in aid which originally came from the Federal Government. The public purpose is still there, and the money is still there.

My question is what jurisdiction, if any, does the Federal Government have over the money it gives as additional grants?

Mr. MORSE. Again speaking in broadest terms, I would say to my good friend from Colorado that we should apply in such a case the good old principle of parental obligation; that he who was responsible for the birth is responsible for the upbringing; and that until some other legislative course of action is followed the Federal Government still has jurisdiction and responsibility.

Mr. CARROLL. But it is possible to wean money, too.

Mr. MORSE. Oh, yes.

Mr. CARROLL. Perhaps they have lost the child in the weaning process.

Mr. MORSE. Oh, yes; that is possible. However, under our adoption laws we have very strict legislation on that subject.

Mr. CARROLL. There is involved also a question of legitimacy, which we will not discuss at this time. When the matter comes up I shall call it to the Senator's attention in connection with the Morse formula.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator has whetted my curiosity. I certainly wish to be further enlightened by my friend from Colorado when one of these matters comes before the Senate. The Senator may be perfectly sure that if the facts show that a public interest is involved, then the public interest would be jeopardized if we did not assume senatorial responsibility. I shall be in favor of assuming that responsibility, and I know my friend from Colorado will be also.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the Senator very much for his comment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I now turn my attention to another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

PACIFIC AIR SERVICE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there is a great deal of concern, as evidenced by mail I have received, about two cases

pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board. One is known as 5031, the Great Circle case, and the other is known as 7725, the West Coast-Tokyo case.

I should like to make clear at the outset of my brief remarks on these two cases that I am perfectly satisfied to leave the disposition of these matters in the administrative tribunal, the Civil Aeronautics Board, which has jurisdiction over the cases, because the parties involved have the right to appeal to the courts if they decide they have been aggrieved.

Nevertheless, as a Senator from Oregon I feel that I have the duty to put into the RECORD today certain information which had been made available to me since the close of the CAB hearing on these two cases. If the hearings were not closed, I would send the information directly to the CAB, even though I probably would still make this factual statement for the RECORD for purposes of future reference.

There is a great deal of concern in our State that the Northwest area may be left off the so-called great circle route to the East. In view of the great increase in our State's population and the unquestioned increase in population that will come into our State from year to year in the future, we naturally are concerned about any discriminatory policy which will detrimentally affect our State.

I wish to make very clear that I am not at all interested in or concerned with any controversy that may exist between Pan American and Northwest Airlines. I am interested only in doing whatever I may, as a Senator from my State, in making sure that my State will get air service.

I do not believe that competition has every hurt anyone. If the State of Oregon should be left out of this service, I am sure it would be much more difficult at a later date to get the service.

The only thing I can find in the examiner's report which would justify the recommendation that Portland should be left out is the expressed fear that the stops in Portland and Seattle might put the Northwest Airlines back on subsidy.

I am concerned about what is the best service for the people of Oregon; what is desirable in order to have good competition; what is desirable in order to have good service. I am perfectly willing to postpone for future consideration, if the reality develops, the matter of the subsidy problem. Therefore, there is great merit, it seems to me, in the strong representations which are being made to my office by Oregon groups that favorable consideration should be given to the Portland request to be placed on the so-called circle route.

Some figures have been submitted to me. I think they are reliable figures; at least, they should be made a matter of record. If they are shown to be unreliable, or if anyone holding a different point of view thinks the figures are subject to question, let me make it very clear now that I shall insert in the RECORD, with the same spirit and intent with which I am placing these figures in the RECORD today, any figures which answer the contentions of those who have sub-

mitted these statistics to me. I shall turn to those figures in a moment.

There is another phase of the problem that I wish to mention in my speech. I point out that Pan American flies to Hawaii en route to Tokyo. I am perfectly willing to say that I think Northwest Airlines should have the same competitive right and privilege. It seems to me that that would be putting both airlines on a comparable and fair competitive basis.

I repeat: My interest is in the community and not in any airline. I do not have any stock in Pan American or in Northwest. I simply do not have any corporate stock. I have not followed an economic course of action in my lifetime which makes me the owner of such stock. I wish I had some.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee—suspicious of what is coming.

Mr. GORE. I know of no Senator who has more acceptable stock in trade than has the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon. His independence, his toughness of mind, his articulate voice, and his incisive vision give to him a stock in trade which is unexcelled by any other Member of this body.

Mr. MORSE. I sincerely appreciate that compliment. The Senator from Tennessee has really taken me by surprise, because when I said I was suspicious of what was about to come, what I thought the Senator from Tennessee was about to say, in reply to my remarks about not being the owner of any corporate stock, was that I have very, very valuable livestock, for which I cannot get but little money.

As Senators know, the Senator from Tennessee and I really believe in the competitive system, because as the breeder of 2 competing blood lines or breeds of cattle, I think we have demonstrated our belief in the competitive system. That is what I thought he was about to rib me about, in view of some remarks I have made recently on the floor of the Senate. So I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his kindness and generosity. It is a good example of how sometimes what one expects does not take place.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield. Now I will probably "get it."

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Oregon now has touched upon a different kind of stock, about which he exercises an amazing lack of good judgment. But I will not disparage the breed of cattle which he owns. I shall simply invite him to join with me in treating our Democratic colleagues to the products thereof. I will furnish the steaks from Aberdeen Angus cattle if he will furnish the bone stew from his breed of Devon cattle.

Mr. MORSE. You will note, Mr. President, what a tough competitor the junior Senator from Tennessee is. But even on that basis, I will supply the soup-bone. I am certain my colleagues will prefer the soup to the steaks which the

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 17, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri,
5 without cost, the real property, together with the buildings
6 and improvements thereon, constituting the United States
7 Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment
8 Station located at McCredie in the County of Callaway,
9 State of Missouri, which property is more particularly de-
10 scribed as follows:

1 The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10,
2 and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the
3 southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center
4 of the Fulton and Mexico road;

5 Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the
6 northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie
7 and Williamsburg road;

8 Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of
9 the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11,
10 being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest
11 quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

12 Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the north-
13 west quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter sec-
14 tion lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and
15 west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

16 Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west
17 half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the
18 northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie
19 and Williamsburg road;

20 All of the above described property lying and being in
21 township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State
22 and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such
23 property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the
24 opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use
25 of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental

1 work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of
2 Missouri. The conveyance of such property shall contain a
3 reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the
4 land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and
5 remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of
6 the Interior may prescribe.

Passed the Senate April 16, 1957.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

APRIL 17, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

to amend the law relating to the
administration of the
public lands of the State of
California.

SECTION 1.

That the following provisions shall be and they are hereby

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 5, 1957
For actions of June 4, 1957
85th-1st, No. 95

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Flood insurance.....5		

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated bill to extend Public Law 480. House committee ordered reported bill to convey USDA research land to Univ. of Missouri.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Continued debate on H.R. 6974, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) for one year, to increase the authorization under Title I from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, and to authorize \$300 million additional under Title II for famine relief. pp. 7398-7430, A4322, A4323-27
Agreed, 103 to 45, to an amendment by Rep. Whitten, as a substitute to an amendment by Rep. Rooney, to provide that within 60 days after any agreement is entered into for the use of any foreign currencies, a full report thereon shall be made to the Senate and the House and to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations. The amendment by Rep. Rooney would have provided that foreign funds accumulated under the program could be expended only as provided for in appropriation acts. pp. 7410-21
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Whitten to provide that no commodity of which the CCC owns a supply shall be eligible for sale to foreign countries under the provisions of the Act, unless such commodity is being offered for sale in foreign trade through normal trade channels at competitive prices for dollars. pp. 7421-30

An amendment by Rep. Cooley, to provide that up to 25 percent of foreign currencies received may be used by U.S. business firms in the countries in which received for developing markets for U.S. agricultural products, was ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Taber. p. 7410

Pending at the conclusion of debate was a point of order by Rep. Rooney against the entire bill on the ground that it is a bill from a committee not having authority to report an appropriation (p. 7430). The "Daily Digest" states that "Mr. Cooley announced that he would request a rule from the Rules Committee waiving points of order against the bill" (p. D486).

2. LANDS; RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported S. 1034, to transfer the Midwest Claypan Research Station to the Univ. of Mo.; and H.R. 7520, to authorize the sale to the village of Central, N. Mex., certain lands formerly a part of the Fort Bayard Military reservation. p. D486
3. WOOL TEXTILES. Rep. Philbin urged restrictions on the importation of foreign woolen textiles. pp. 7430-31
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Received from Interior a report on negotiations with prospective purchasers of the falling water to be produced by the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project. p. 7439
5. FLOOD INSURANCE. Rep. Hoeven presented a local Chamber of Commerce petition urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds for the operation of a Federal flood insurance program. p. 7440

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

6. MONOPOLY. Rep. Marshall inserted a speech, "Federal Government Promotes Growth of Monopoly," by a Michigan State Univ. economics professor. pp. A4293-5
7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Lennon inserted an editorial questioning the value of foreign aid. p. A4296
Rep. Corbett inserted a resolution from the Polish Roman Catholic Union urging economic and technical assistance for Poland. p. A4302
Rep. Burdick inserted an article, "The President's Case Against Foreign Aid," alleging that allies needing aid were too weak to aid in the defense of the U.S.. p. A4317
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted excerpts from Washington's farewell address chosen as comment on the Middle East policy of the U.S. pp. A4321-2
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dague criticizing Great Britain's action in extending their trade with Communist China, and inserting a column, "Britain's China Action Hurts U.N." pp. A4313-14
9. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted a constituent's plan for a 51-million-acre corn base program by taking 20% of the cropland into the soil bank at reduced prices but allowing the farmer to pick the land banked. pp. A4299-300
10. WHEAT. Rep. Breeding inserted a resolution from a Farmers' Union in Kansas urging that the wheat support price be raised to \$2 a bushel. p. A4300
Rep. Breeding inserted letters protesting against the administration of the surplus food relief program, accused of taking work away from small flour mills and allowing such relief flour to pre-empt the local markets. pp. A4306-7

MIDWEST CLAYPAN EXPERIMENT STATION, McCREDIE,
MO.

JUNE 11, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to
be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1034]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo., having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri without consideration the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, McCredie, Mo., on condition that it is used for agricultural purposes by the agricultural college of the university. The university is now operating the experiment station and conditional transfer of the title to the institution if consistent with the policy which has heretofore been established with respect to a number of other specialized experiment stations throughout the country.

Enactment of the bill was recommended in executive communication No. 369 from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Speaker, House of Representatives. The report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry includes the text of a similar executive communication to the President of the Senate.

[S. Rept. No. 186, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes,

certain real property in Callaway County, Mo., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill provides for transfer of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, conditioned upon use for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. The station is now being operated and maintained by the university under an agreement which relieved the Department of Agriculture of considerable costs.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 24, 1957.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of proposed legislation to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the curators of the University of Missouri, without cost, the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station, at McCredie, Mo. In addition to the land, the conveyance would include buildings and improvements at the station. The transfer would be made on the condition that the property be used for the purposes of the College of Agriculture. In the event that the property ceased to be used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in the said property would automatically revert to the Federal Government.

The land on which the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station is located was acquired by the Soil Conservation Service of this Department in 1937 by purchase from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. The purchase price was \$13,107.48. The property acquired at purchase consisted of 300 acres of land including buildings estimated to be valued at \$3,975. This station was transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's memorandum No. 1318, dated October 14, 1952.

Under the provisions of a memorandum of understanding entered into on September 20, 1954, by this Department and the curators of the University of Missouri, a cooperative research program in soil and water conservation and management studies, including work on terrace layout and design, erosion control, irrigation and water-supply development, and effects of deep placement of fertilizers on the utilization of claypan soils, is being carried on. This agreement also transferred the title and possession of the personal property and operating equipment to be used and disposed of in carrying out the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement the university assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station.

The aforementioned memorandum was to serve as a document of cooperation pending consideration that the facilities would be transferred to the university through normal legislative channels.

When the University of Missouri assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the station, the Department was relieved of considerable costs. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment

Station has materially increased its financial support for the operation of the station. The increased contribution by the State makes it possible for the Department to cooperate in other research programs of high priority.

This proposed legislation follows closely the pattern established by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, approved September 23, 1950, which provided for transfer of title, without cost, of certain agricultural dry-land and irrigation field stations to the States in which such stations were located. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture or, when the lands concerned were public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to convey the interest of the United States in the lands including water rights, buildings, and improvements at certain specified field stations of the Department of Agriculture to the States concerned. Transfers were not mandatory but were subject to arrangements mutually agreeable to the States and the Department.

Conveyance of this property would result in no additional cost to the Government.

We have discussed this proposal with Missouri State authorities, and it is satisfactory to them.

A copy of the proposed legislation and a similar letter have also been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

○

Private Calendar No. 240

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

[Report No. 550]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 17, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 11, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri,
5 without cost, the real property, together with the buildings
6 and improvements thereon, constituting the United States
7 Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment
8 Station located at McCredie in the County of Callaway,
9 State of Missouri, which property is more particularly de-
10 scribed as follows:

IV

1 The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10,
2 and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the
3 southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center
4 of the Fulton and Mexico road;

5 Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the
6 northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie
7 and Williamsburg road;

8 Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of
9 the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11,
10 being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest
11 quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

12 Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the north-
13 west quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter sec-
14 tion lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and
15 west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

16 Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west
17 half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the
18 northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie
19 and Williamsburg road;

20 All of the above described property lying and being in
21 township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State
22 and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such
23 property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the
24 opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use
25 of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental

1 work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of
2 Missouri. The conveyance of such property shall contain a
3 reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the
4 land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and
5 remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of
6 the Interior may prescribe.

Passed the Senate April 16, 1957.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

[Report No. 550]

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

APRIL 17, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 11, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
ordered to be printed

June 18, 1957

exchange therefor a conveyance in fee simple to the United States by Floyd McMahan and Annie Locket McMahan of the following described tract of land (together with any improvements thereon) located in the State of New Mexico: Northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 5 south, range 18 west, New Mexico principal meridian, containing 40 acres.

SEC. 2. (a) Prior to the consummation of the exchange authorized by the first section of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall have an appraisal made of the parcels to be exchanged, and in the event that the property to be conveyed to the United States is of less value than the federally owned property to be conveyed under this act, the grantors of the property to be conveyed to the United States shall, as a condition to such exchange, pay to the Secretary, to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, an amount equal to the difference in the appraised value of the respective properties.

(b) The appraised value of the federally owned property to be conveyed under this act shall not include any increased value resulting from the development or improvement of such property by the said Floyd McMahan and Annie Locket McMahan, or their predecessors in interest.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, strike out "79.24" and insert "79.34."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIDWEST CLAYPAN EXPERIMENT STATION, MCCREDIE, MO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1034) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Mo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri, without cost, the real property, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, constituting the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station located at McCredie in the county of Callaway, State of Missouri, which property is more particularly described as follows:

The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the southeast quarter of section 10 lying west of the center of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter section lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter and

of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

All of the above-described property lying and being in township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Missouri. The conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPERTY IN MASSACHUSETTS TO WOODS HOLE YACHT CLUB

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6623) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States in Massachusetts to the Woods Hole Yacht Club.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the Woods Hole Yacht Club, Woods Hole, Mass., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in section 2, upon the payment to the United States by such yacht club of the fair market value of such property, as determined by the Secretary, within the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this act. In determining the fair market value for the purposes of this act the Secretary shall not include the value of improvements constructed on such property by such yacht club during the period of the lease referred to in section 2. The money received from the conveyance authorized by this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 2. The property referred to in the first section was leased from the United States by the Woods Hole Yacht Club for the 25-year period beginning on January 1, 1935, under authority of Private Law 341, 73d Congress, approved June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1430), being that portion of the property owned by the United States at Penzance Point, or Long Neck, Woods Hole, and more particularly described as follows:

Side A, from boundary mark in direction 224 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds true, a distance of 90 feet, which comes to high-water mark; side B, from boundary mark in direction 111 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds true, a distance of 215 feet; side C, from easterly end of side B in direction 190 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds true, a distance of 74 feet, which comes to the high-water mark; side D, from the southerly end of side C in a westerly direction along the irregular high-water line to the southerly end of side A and including the rocks lying offshore.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding any other provision of law and upon determination by the Administrator of General Services that the property described in section 2 of this act is surplus to the needs of the Government, the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the Woods Hole Yacht Club, Woods Hole, Mass., subject to such terms, condi-

tions, reservations, and restrictions as may be determined by the Administrator of General Services to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in section 2, upon the payment to the United States by such yacht club of the fair market value of such property, as determined by the Administrator of General Services, within a 2-year period beginning on the date the property is determined to be surplus. In determining the fair market value for the purposes of this act the Administrator of General Services shall not include the value of improvements constructed on such property by such yacht club during the period of the lease referred to in section 2. The money received from the conveyance authorized by this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENOUNCE RIGHT IN CERTAIN LANDS IN MONTANA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1319) to renounce any right, title, and interest which the United States may have in certain lands in Montana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States hereby renounces any right, title, and interest to lots 5 to 12, block 25, Graves second addition, Harlowton, Wheatland County, Mont., which it may have obtained under the last will and testament of Edwin A. Patterson, of Harlowton, Mont., who died on May 12, 1954.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RIGHTS TO REMOVE TIMBER FROM ACQUIRED UNITED STATES LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7522) to authorize the extension of certain rights to remove timber from lands acquired by the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to provide time sufficient for the acceptance thereof by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of March 20, 1922, as amended (16 U. S. C. 485, 486), in exchange for authority from the Secretary of Agriculture to cut and remove not to exceed an equal value of national forest timber, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to extend for a period reserved by it in deed dated September 20, 1957, the right of the McCloud River Lumber Co. to cut and remove merchantable timber reserved by it in deed dated September 20, 1932, situated on those parts of northeast quarter northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, west half southeast quarter section 12, township 39 north, range 2 west, Mount Diablo meridian, north and west of the McCloud River (further identified as land exchange survey No. 331), which reservation is set forth as an exception in deed from Shaw Lumber Co. to the United States dated February 20, 1941, and recorded on page 30, volume 120, official records of Siskiyou County, Calif.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 114]

Andresen, August H.	Haskell	Powell
Bailey	Hillings	Prouty
Baker	Holtzman	Reece, Tenn.
Beamer	Kean	Scherer
Bennett, Mich.	Keeney	Simpson, Ill.
Bentley	Knox	Taylor
Bowler	McCarthy	Ullman
Celler	McConnell	Wigglesworth
Coad	McIntosh	Williams, Miss.
Dawson, Ill.	Machrowicz	Williams, N. Y.
Dooley	Meador	Willis
Griffin	Murray	
	Porter	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 389 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7221) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 24, 1957.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the conference report, the statement of which has just been read from the desk, there are 15 amendments in technical disagreement, mere formalities, and 2 amendments in material disagreement, 1 on flood insurance and the other on the stockpiling of strategic minerals, notably tungsten, which must be disposed of following adoption of the report.

I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may require.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, as far as the conference report is concerned, I do not desire any time; it is as good as we can get.

I would like to say, however, that if we could get rid of all the amendments except the two in disagreement before we take them up, we would get along a little easier.

Mr. CANNON. In compliance with the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, and 35 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the amendments, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 6, line 16, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Military personnel

"For an additional amount for 'Military personnel,' \$27,444,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Procurement and production,' Army."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 7, line 13, insert:

"AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
"Construction of memorials and cemeteries

"To the extent that the Commission may find necessary or desirable, the appropriation granted under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957, shall be available for the purposes of the act of April 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 84)."

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 8, line 11, insert:

"CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

"For the purpose of determining the beginning date of the annuity under the Civil Service Retirement Act of any survivor of a Member of Congress who dies subsequent to April 1, 1956, and prior to the effective date of the Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956, such amendments shall be deemed to have taken effect on April 1, 1956, but no such annuity shall commence by reason of the enactment of this section prior to the date of such enactment."

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 9, line 18, insert:

"OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

"The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$120,000' to '\$130,000.'"

Senate amendment No. 21, page 14, line 24, insert:

"FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

"Section 364, part G, title III, of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(c) Employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division, performing overtime duties including the operation of vessels, in connection with the inspection or quarantine treatment of persons (passengers and crews), conveyances, or goods arriving by land, water, or air in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, hereinafter referred to as 'employees of the Public Health Service', when required to be on duty to perform such duties between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian (or between the hours of 7 o'clock postmeridian and 7 o'clock antemeridian at stations which have a declared workday of from 7 o'clock antemeridian to 7 o'clock postmeridian), or on Sundays or holidays, shall be paid, in lieu of compensation under any other provision of law, at the rate of 1½ times the basic hourly rate for each hour that the overtime extends beyond 6 o'clock (or 7 o'clock as the case may be) postmeridian, and 2 times the basic hourly rate for each overtime hour worked on Sundays or holidays. As used in this subsection, the term 'basic hourly rate' shall mean the regular basic rate of pay which is applicable to

such employees for work performed within their regularly scheduled tour of duty.

"(d) (1) The said extra compensation shall be paid to the United States by the owner, agent, consignee, operator, or master or other person in charge of any conveyance, for whom, at his request, services as described in this subsection (hereinafter referred to as overtime service) are performed. If such employees have been ordered to report for duty and have so reported, and the requested services are not performed by reason of circumstances beyond the control of the employees concerned, such extra compensation shall be paid on the same basis as though the overtime services had actually been performed during the period between the time the employees were ordered to report for duty and did so report, and the time they were notified that their services would not be required, and in any case as though their services had continued for not less than 1 hour. The Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may prescribe regulations requiring the owner, agent, consignee, operator, or master or other person for whom the overtime services are performed to file a bond in such amounts and containing such conditions and with such sureties, or in lieu of a bond, to deposit money or obligations of the United States in such amount, as will assure the payment of charges under this subsection, which bond or deposit may cover one or more transactions or all transactions during a specified period: *Provided*, That no charges shall be made for services performed in connection with the inspection of (1) persons arriving by international highways, ferries, bridges, or tunnels, or the conveyances in which they arrive, or (2) persons arriving by aircraft or railroad trains, the operations of which are covered by published schedules, or the aircraft or trains in which they arrive, or (3) persons arriving by vessels operated between Canadian ports and ports on Puget Sound or operated on the Great Lakes and connecting waterways, the operations of which are covered by published schedules, or the vessels in which they arrive.

"(2) Moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation charged with the expense of the services, and the appropriations so credited shall be available for the payment of such compensation to the said employees for services so rendered."

Senate amendment No. 22: page 19, line 7, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"Southeastern Power Administration

"Operation and maintenance

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration', \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration', fiscal year 1957."

Senate amendment No. 23: page 20, line 8, insert:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

"Construction, general

"That portion of title III of the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 641, Eighty-fourth Congress, 70 Stat. 474, 480), that pertains to the purchase of lands and improvements in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in lieu of protecting said Buford-Trenton Irrigation District in connection with development, construction, and operation of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, is amended to read as follows:

"That in lieu of protecting the East Bottom of Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, the sum of \$1,621,791 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison

Public Law 85-59
85th Congress, S. 1034
June 27, 1957

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the University of Missouri, without cost, the real property, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, constituting the United States Department of Agriculture Midwest Claypan Experiment Station located at McCredie in the County of Callaway, State of Missouri, which property is more particularly described as follows:

University of
Missouri.
Conveyance.

The east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, and 140 acres, more or less, being all that part of the southeast quarter of section 10, lying west of the center of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also 14.90 acres being that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10 lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

71 Stat. 190.

71 Stat. 191.

Also 1 acre, more or less, in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, being all that part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter lying west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also about 1 acre in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 11, being that part of said quarter section lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road and west of the Fulton and Mexico road;

Also all that part containing about 65 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter and of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 10, lying south of the McCredie and Williamsburg road;

All of the above described property lying and being in township 48 north, of range 9 west, in the aforesaid State and county, and containing 300 acres, more or less. Such property shall be conveyed upon such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural experimental work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Missouri. The conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the minerals in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Approved June 27, 1957.

